CHERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. At its Office, 138 Nassau St., New York, VISYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

31 North Fifth St., Philadelphia.

Pro-Slavery.

RE METHODIST PRO-SLAVERY CREED.

We do not believe that the slaveholders in the country do not beneved by frank Christian discussion of ark point as M. Bunsen thinks. In fact, it is very rather rude and impertinent than "frank," and, and tone, are anything else than Christian. It or that Southern men have become impatient

by, this is the substance of most of the papers to them on slavery. The fact is, very few of intended to be read by slaveholders. The written will not read them, and therefore they constructed as to influence the Southern mind. per as that of Chevalier Bunsen's would be htfully read, everywhere in the South, and visit that region of country, he will find that ions and sentiments are very commonly held by ter class of slaveholders; and that, whatever bitterness of the law, the administration by Christian masters, is as mild as circum-Public opinion is always in ad-But the harsh, unnecessarily harsh, laws, he rescinded. As long as they remain on the oks they will be naturally considered fair definithe system they regulate. The worst of all the and young children. Three-fourths of the sorof the slave grow directly or indirectly out of this separation. The public opinion of the South is t, and, where it is inevitable, bitterly deplore it.

mproper external influence, and the thing will believe that they would do very much to be lieve that they would do very much to be believe that they would do very much to be believe that they would do very much to All were brought up by warrant, except Hannah, who was shown to be sick, Lawrence engaged in waiting on slavery but for the fear that such action would ater violence. But there should be ndence enough to attend to their own ss, and do what they consider right. If they will nit outsiders to govern them directly, neither they suffer such to control them indirectly. emancipation of the slave population is out of the on. It is idle to talk about it. The North must ill abandon hope of it. They are now abandoning e done to better the system, and effort in this direcwill be active in proportion as the dread of a sudden on shall pass from the minds of the masters. think that our Southern people have been remiss in tter. The humane majorities have permitted thems to be controlled by the harsher and fiercer mino s, armed with weapons wrested from the Abolitionists. rays of the Sun of Righteousness. It can no more preserved by legislation than can the Winter's snow that sour field be rendered permanent by law. But, for and upon his answer to that charge. In order to avoid misconception in Perhaps, as God sees, it is better that

res that our Southern friends shall act indepen-

should be so. But if it is to endure for years to come, becomes all immediately concerned to make it, as far sible, tolerable to the slave, and as little as possible ental to the master. In the meantime, the propoion virtually made by our ardent anti-slavery friends, to draw the Gospel and the Church from the slavehold until they spontaneously bring forth the perfect fruits righteousness, is a bull worthy of the greenest son of

A"FIRE-EATER" ON THE UNION.

A correspondent of *The Charleston* (S. C.) *Standard* thus reports such of a Fire-Eater, one James D. Treadwell, at a Kansas meeting

AM unfit, Mr. Chairman, under the impressions came here to act. It was assigned to me to second resolutions, but I do not think it worth while, under ment at Washington—that is responsible. That channel through which have come all the evils we bitherto suffered, and through which all the calamito which are yet to come are to be poured in desolation

There is no hope that anything will ever be done for makes all connection with that abominable Governis severed; and the only thing in the present con-n of affairs in Kansas, that excites enthusiasm in me prospect that this connection may be severed, and south once more stand forth free and disenthralled. affairs in connection with that Government have the last thirty-five years, and especially for the last rier of a century. Not only aggression, but corruphas come upon us with equal pace. There is not a epolitician connected with that Government upon the South can rely. It is not that the men who send there were not good men and true. They had the is true, that mighty intellect which shed a lustre the whole country; they had not the splendid talents Happe, Calhoun and McDuffie; but when they went they were good and true men, full of Southern tism, and ready to make exhibitions of it in any and upon any occasion whatever. But—and I the declaration unterrified—whether from home or ad, they have been seduced, and they have bound

The Government has done this work. This odious carried on and effected this work! I repeat nd I speak from the record—there is not a man in branch of Congress, neither representative nor r, upon whom the South can rely! What are hopes—the hopes of the bravest spirits, if there be brave spirits there? I speak from what I know hope is not that this Union will be disrupted by a upon the borders of Kansas. They know that 8 will be so managed by the Government, that and chicanery will so effectually do the work South will have no chance to stand up for their with rifles in their hands. Send your men to as, and my word for it, there will be no fight, though have this good effect—to frighten off the hordes of tionism. They themselves have given up all hope,

k at the South in the public prints—at that lary who says that, though it is not desirable, yet tiled that the South in the that the South must be represented in the Convention. I remember his words so well

though I would do this, I ask what has he ever done, except what he has done upon paper? What is the ground of reliance upon him, except what was once set up for Martin Van Buren, who was supported because he wrote orthodox messages, and spoke theoretically in glowing terms of the rights of the sovereign States? "But not to pursue this further, I come to the immethough I would do this, I ask what has he ever done, The offence is consummated in two ways—by force or by point, skepticism is a virtue. Charity may he had been done, the beautiful to the beau

"But not to pursue this further, I come to the immediate subject before me, and I must say that I have but slight hope of any good to result from it. I do not desire, however, to abate any of the enthusiasm of this meeting, nowever, to abate any of the enthusiasm of this meeting, but I do not believe with the illustrious gentleman whose letters have been read to us, that when it comes to the no change are the state of the state of the state of the laws of the United States."

Section 55 reads as fellowers. pinch the question must be decided by voting. There is chance on earth for the South when it comes to votes. The only chance is to assist Gen. Atchison in the way of men and means for fighting. If there is not a fight before the meeting of the Convention to prepare a Constitution for Kansas, the Union will be preserved. But I concu in the expediency and propriety of the resolutions. They may effect good, if any good can be done, and, therefore,

Selections.

A SUIT FOR FREEDOM IN CALIFORNIA.

At Chambers, Jan. 28, 1856, on Habeas Corpus. In this case, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus Sought for fourteen persons of colour, namely, Hannah (aged 34 years), and Biddy (38), and their children, to wit: Ann (17), Lawrence (12), Nathaniel (10), Jane (8), Charles (6), Marion (4), Martha (2), an infant boy (two weeks)—all children of Hamah; Mary (2 years), child of said Ann; Ellen (17), Ann (12), Harriet (8)—

The petition states that they are free, having been brought into the State of California in the year 1851 (in the Fall, it seems), by Robert Smith, who has resided here with them ever since, and now holds them in servicude, and is about to remove to the State of Texas, carrying them with him into slavery. The defendant's return to the writ alleges that, in Mississippi, he owned as slaves Hannah, Ann, Lawrence and Nathaniel, and Biddy and her three children above named; he left that State for Utah Territory; Jane was born in Missouiri (Illinois?). Charles in Utah Territory, and the other four in Cali-

the slave grow directly or indirectly out of this paration. The public opinion of the South is against it. A large majority of owners shrink dren, and not holding them as slaves; it is his intentio to remove to Texas and take them with him; Hannah ainst it, and we are glad to notice that a move-ard the same end has been made in another. It "it is understood," he adds, "between said Smith and said persons that they will return to said State

> her, and Charles, absent in San Bernardino County within this Judicial District. The case was submitted as if all were present, under the statute, and judgment rendered on the return, in substance, that all said person are free; and, for their greater safety, those under twenty one years of age were placed in custody of the Sheriff of this County, as special guardian, except Charles, who was by a warrant placed in like manner in charge of the Sheriff of San Bernardino County; other orders were being made to secure this temporary disposition from any unauthorized interference. The two mothers were also finally put under charge of the Sheriff of this County, for their protection. The reasons for this decision were given fully, with which, it is just to him to add, the defendant

> hen seemed to be content. The case has since come up again upon the report of the Sheriff, and affidavits, showing cause for a warrant of attachment, which was accordingly issued against one the move for Texas, for contempt in attempting to induce two of said minors to leave the Sheriff's custody, etc.,

> be proper to review the grounds of said decision, and of the present proceeding. The question is mainly of fact, because the law is plain.

The argument in favour of Smith, at the trial, did not rest on a right, as their owner, to take these persons to Texas. The right is expressly disavowed by him. They did not come here before the admission of the State into the Union, and, if they had, the law has expired which provided for the deportation of persons of colour in that predicament. No such right could be set up under the Constitution. "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever b

tate, thies for the parameter of the state of the state of the sovereign people, which at once emancipates every slave introduced into the State voluntarily by his owner. We are, therefore, relieved from the ish I entertain, to say anything in connection with the distressing embarrassments of former cases, arising out of the struggle of the Legislature and the Courts to reconcile the letter of the Constitution and of the system of municipal law be resolutions, but I do not think it worth while, under circumstances, to say what I had prepared. And in sidered to be due to our brethren of the slave states of the present condition of things throughout the whole the present condition of things throughout the whole the present political aspect of affairs in the present political aspect of affairs in the present political aspect of affairs in the present condition of things throughout the whole the present political aspect of affairs in the present political aspect political aspect political aspect political as there is no reasonable cause of complaint against Cali fornia. Having done so much for compromise and har mony, the Courts may now fall back upon the Constitu tion, and maintain it in full vigour, to the extent of their

> Although, then, there ought to be no difficulty in the matter in hand, it is not to be disguised that, in some vague manner, a sort of right is asserted over at least a portion of the petitioners. It is styled a guardianship ikened to "patriarchal" rule, and by a few strenuous insisted upon—so much so as to incommode and obstruc a public officer in the discharge of his duty.

The history of slavery, as displayed in a portion of the The history of slavery, as displayed the first of every sun, Union, is seldom the dark picture painted by fanaticism.

Union, is seldom the dark picture painted by fanaticism.

There is no reason to dispute the kindness of the defendant of the province and the province of the province in his former treatment of the petitioners, as their master or does it appear that the two parties have not since lived agreeably together. They have doubtless been of mutual advantage here; and their labour, which he has enjoyed, probably remunerated him for the "support; iven them; at any rate, as he must have had everything is own way, he might have been well remunerated, looking at the urgent wants of this country for domestic servants. On this score, their accounts may be deemed fairly

It may be admitted that he has the ordinary qualifications, and, under other circumstances than the present, might be the guardian of those under twenty-one years of age. If he were going to continue his residence in California, he might retain the care of them; and, peraps, receive unmolested the fruits of their labour, as thers are doing with Indians, and, occasionally, with ersons of colour-for, in default of a good law of appren ticeship, the law of guardianship has been liberally construed in this section of the State. Still, a legitimate guardianship, duly restricted, he could not demand of ubsolute right.

Such is the confusion hanging round this anomalous claim, that, in passing, the law governing this subject may be referred to more distinctly. The mothers of these minors would be entitled to their guardianship, "if competent to manage their own business, and not otherwise unsuitable " (Comp. Laws, p. 155, § 5). No guardianship, in itself, is so sacred as this. There must be strong reasons to disregard the claim of nature, even with persons of the class to which the petitioners belong.

"But," it is said, "they have not consented to this etition; on the other hand, their free and anxious wish is, to accompany the defendant in his new migration. This is the gist of his return, and none will say that i

It is done under section 54:

First, by "every person who shall forcibly steal, take or arrest any man, woman or child, whether white, black or coloured, or any Indian, in this State, and carry him. nto another country, State or territory;" or,

"Every person who shall hire, persuade, entice, decoy or seduce by false promises, misrepresentations, and the like, any negro, mulatto or coloured person, to go out of this State, or to be taken or removed therefrom, for the purpose, and with the intent to sell such negro, etc., into slavery or involuntary servitude, or otherwise employ him or her to his own use, or the use of another, without the free will and consent of such negro, etc., shall be deemed to have committed the crime of kidnapping and be punished," etc.

Undoubtedly, those over twenty-one years of age may be indulged their caprice as to their destination in the absence of force or fraud. It does not necessarily follow hat they can make their children victims of such capric f a woman might deliberately surrender herself to slavery; she could not carry her offspring to the same fate. It is the first grand thought of the Constitution—Liberty is inalienable! (Art. 1, § 1.) That inestimable blessing cannot be sold away from the free, without his fault; if anot become the gift of another's prodigal predigal

e attributed to an act of choice ending in slavery, what rolition, as to residence, can be manifested by the babe of month, or children from eight to twelve years? or, in this class, at even a later age? They merely follow obedient to their mother, of which the testimony affords a simple and touching illustration. (A) None of them,

herefore, participate in this alleged consent. Where, then, is the evidence of "voluntary" consent,

n the part of any of the petitioners? The presumption—rather the direct proof—to the contrary, arising from the existence of the petition at all, not rebutted by the mere asseveration of the defendant esulted an issue for trial. If advantageous for him to how that the petition was filed without their consent, it could be no hardship to devolve, as the law did, on him the duty of shewing it affirmatively. They were before the Court, and could have been publicly called upon in person. They had been kept a day or more from inter-course with any who could influence them—an arrange-ment calculated to be more prejudicial to them than to him, for it left them isolated from even the kindly glance of sympathy. And their confinement (necessarily) in the public jail—as they could not comprehend the reasonnight well have inspired them with distrust for their applications, and drawn from their fears an answer favour ole to his objects. If there was other proof, that the had hinted to one human being their dissent from the petition, he ought to have offered it; no such testimony was produced, and it is to be inferred that there was no egal proof against the petition, and the speaking silence of the petitioners.

Such temerity in the neglect of proof is a striking ncident in this trial, and suggests that reliance has not een entirely on the administration of justice, in its ordinary course—an idea encouraged by another occurrence on the second morning, that is not to be passed by unnoticed. This was a motion to dismiss the proceeding ased on a note from the petitioners' attorney to the attorney on the opposite side, in these words: "I, as attorney for the petitioners, being no longer authorized to prosecute the writ, and being discharged by the same, and the parties who are responsible to me, decline further to prosecute the matter." The author of this note being subpœnaed and examined, deposed that the affiant to the petition, stating that he had been threatened by some erson (whose name was not disclosed) requesting him to abandon the suit; affiant originally promised to pay \$500; the attorney agreed to do so, upon the affiant's securing him \$100, in addition to the \$100 already paid im by the affiant; but the attorney had not advised with the petitioners themselves, and had not informed them of this, or consulted their wishes.
Subsequently, however, the attorney filed a brief of his

rights and interests pending in the courts, if such a precedent in an attorney were approved and practised on. No attorney can desert his clients at his own pleasure, without good reason therefor, and fair notice to them. payment of a fee by a third person does not constitute m a party to the suit. However charitably inclined to aid the real parties in this proceeding, the affiant was not one of the parties, and had no more to do with it than any other stranger, particularly after the writ had been xecuted, the parties all before the Court, and the caus n progress of trial. As well might the witness before rand jury assume to dismiss an indictment for felony.

It is possible—yet strange, if possible—that the defer

dant had nothing to do with (to say the least) an ill advised stratagem to frustrate the beneficence of this writ His attorney for him denied anterior knowledge of it He had the benefit of the denial, in one view that migh have been taken of it. In itself-if he were believed t ave been privy to it—the act would be incompatible with an innocent intention. It has too much the air o force. It gives room for a painful suspicion. If a respectable attorney could so far forget himself, when norally certain that force was at the bottom of it, what hould we not expect to find operating amongst persons of a degraded caste, once slaves, ignorant of our laws, without money and almost without friends, their fears and opes alike at the mercy of one they had ever looked up

Thus much may be said: Whatever wish they might have to appeal for redress to the Courts, would, for the most part, be concealed from the defendant, and very autiously communicated to those who might assist them t would be prudent, in a degree, to "keep their own counsel." Nothing wonderful, if their exigencies made them play the hypocrite—they who have the name of free for eight years now past, still remained slaves practically to every intent and purpose. But not a whispe from them indicative of a willingness to go with the de fendant has there been an effort to prove—menace only and force! It might be asked, Where were the numerou nembers of his family or his neighbours, if the sequel die not admonish that it would have been exceedingly dangerous to have had recourse to such witnesses, with an exercise of the right of cross-examination belonging to the vilest criminal? An extraordinary cause in a land where ll are proclaimed free, and where the panopoly of the aw covers the weak and the poor, alike with rich and strong. Extraordinary, indeed, if the complaining voice of lawful freedom cannot be heard, to which the magnanimity of no slave State I am acquainted with would

ltogether turn a deaf ear. Under such circumstances, let us look into the return

this being the sole evidence on his behalf.

It is remarkable that he does not pretend that Biddy and her three children are "well-disposed" to rema with him. They are excluded from this "voluntary arrangement; he cannot, therefore, reasonably claim any further control over them. If Hannah only is "well-disposed," Biddy must be averse and opposed to it, by his own showing. The petition, then, has the unequivocal consent of four of the petitioners from the tacit admissioners from the tacit admissioners from the tacit admissioners from the tacit admissioners for the petitioners from the tacit admissioners from the tacit admissioners for the petitioners from the tacit admissioners for the petitioners from the tacit admissioners from the tacit admissione of his return. And it has been shown that none of the children of Hannah can be lawfully conveyed by her int a state of bondage. Any third person had the right t file the petition for them (Comp. Laws, p. 167, § 1, 2) and it would be folly to talk of "consent" on their par This is a broad step towards clearing up the mystery.

How about this distinction between the mothers Why is Hannah so "well-disposed?" Why is Biddy s reluctant? How is it with Biddy, in fact? She is th oldest of the petitioners. For the purpose of testing the state of her mind—after the course pursued by their attorney—a question was framed, and, with defendant acquiescence, addressed to her, the judge only and two disinterested gentlemen, Hon. Abel Stearnes and Dr. J. B. Winston being present. (P.) Hannah is antitled to

cuse of wilful perversion; Justice will not blindly con-e in unsupported representations. Be it said in his mity extorted a semblance of conviction, construed

he negroes that only for competent decired precise of there be faith in centernal instinct. What is the power to full and quiet percentages of a future so dark? How forget the aperience of Slavery? There is the glorious instinct of Precdom! a bright torch ever to simplicity the most reedulous.

The evidence, on the trial, does not full precisely what influences have been brought to bear most upon her. Some things strongly point to actual duress; and, if a little bent by persuasion—se visibly at work amongst the petitioners, and which, with its purpose, is se utierly odious as physical force. The question is now narrowed down to Hannah. Conceding the utmost claimed, as to her consent, she is but the victim of a fatal delusion. No man of any observation in life, will believe, that it was ever true—this pleasant prospect of freedom in Texas! Her has dealt must in this grant and and all all and the way of the proposed proposed upon, in her groorance, by "false promises" and "miscroseculations," the whole the proposed upon, in her ignorance, by "false promises" and "miscroseculations" the whole truth has been as represented—she has been as represented—which the work and the petitioners, and had a long converging to the house." (The petitioners, and she has been as represented—she has been as represented—she has been as represented—she has been as represented—which where the petitioners and been placed by the she mit has been as represented—which has been

ference: the man Cottrell has been a clever adviser-and one of the most unscrupulous.

The dubious inquiry of her daughter Ann—" Will be as free in Texas as here?" shows that craft had left some trace of the mischief which it failed to accomplish with the mothers, and evinces at the same time the mode of its operation. Hannah was not present at the trial, so as to speak for herself. From the evidence of the Sheriff (C), with the additional light derived from Henderson, Barnes and Carpenter, it is palpable that the petition had her knowledge and assent from the beginning. The cold replies when sickness at length permitted her to appear are accounted for, and, if she tells the truth, a humiliating spectacle is exhibited; and whether she be credited or not, as to the immediate cause of her hesitancy—not her silence (for her very hesitation spoke a volume)—she is entitled to be listened to when, breathing freer, she declares that she never wished to leave, and prays for pro-

To force her, or any of them, into the measure proposed would be the detestable crime already defined. tice to be essentially administered in the case, the act of habeas corpus furnishes ample remedies in the discretion which it confers (§ 16, 17) and which includes the powers exercised by Courts of Equity in the like circumstances. -Forsyth on Infants, § 60, 63, 64, 66, 78, 83.

To these principles resort was had in the judgment endered, and the orders and process consequent thereon: which there is every solid reason for adhering to, until the petitioners can become settled and go to work for themselves—in peace and without fear! It is proper to add that, if there had been this petition or writ, the testimony, as the record now presents itself, would require the same dispositions, while it might call attention more closely to the bearing of the criminal laws upon the facts. slaves, in fact, for so long as period, since they became free by his own voluntary act; without asking the privilege of removing them, against their will and the policy of our laws—as he would remove his cattle—to a State where their chance for freedom, in the precarious situation in which they will be placed, may be about as good as that of the dumb beasts which bear them on the journey. Can it be expected that the Courts will connive at and colerate this wretched speculation?

The opinion entertained touching the intent of the defendant has been plainly intimated, and as mildly as the nature of the case will admit. Born and educated in one slave State and having always since resided in another, until I came to California, I ought to appreciate the kindly attachment that grows up between master and slave—a feeling often warmer and more durable with the master than the slave. Give him due credit for this; meanwhile where is self-interest! With not an over ontfit), and his own white family to maintain—is there not a stronger impulse beneath his "patriarchal" complacency, to incur the cost and toil of taking this number of negroes through a wilderness of two thousand miles? Still, it is not so important to distinguish the predominant motive, as to see the inevitable result of his conduct or their rights. Even without a bad intention, a man is not to be permitted to do a positive injury to others, when it obstacles to the spread of anti-slavery, he and I shall not can be prevented.

It is worthy of notice that those of the petitioners who were not born in Illinois, Utah Territory and California, originally came with defendant from Mississippi. They cannot be returned there as slaves, because the laws of that State prohibit the importation of slaves. If misfortune, or mere disappointment, drove a man from California—how natural to seek again the hearthstone and smile of old acquaintance and friendship! But, here would be a serious obstacle, if the aim were profit and gain. On the other hand, the laws of Texas forbid the importation of free negroes. These petitioners, therefore, cannot be lawfully carried there, as free. From the very beginning he could only hope to keep them—and must so hold them out to the world—in the character of slaves and nothing but slaves. If scruples of conscience opposed, he would be constrained to see them sold, for remaining within that State beyond the time fixed by law (probably six

months). Turn what way they may, the nets of legal chicanery, or of policy (if you please), are open to receive them; it being not the frailest cord to hold them—as may be imagined—that "if a slave voluntarily return to domicile of his master, the laws of his domicile, and the state of slavery reattach" (2-Cal. Rep., 441). Did it never occur to him that he alone, not they, can possibly profit by an exposure to such dangerous experiments? And all these children, peradventure soon scattered to the four winds—when shall they begin to think of rights erewhile their own, from whose memory will have faded the very name of California! How hazardous to tamper with liberty! Well he knows what a mountain of obli quy and prejudice the injured slave must scale, to gain freedom. Nay, blame not the deed of "patriarchal" sincerity! Nevertheless, time will pass, and bring its varied changes in the cherished circle around him; and sad reverses may baffle his purest plans. He asks too much power. 'Tis a fearful temptation he courts, to do wrong mself; and for his children after him, to perpetuate what may never be made right—if it could be successful

If we may turn aside to contemplate the "signs of the times," and endeavour to foresee the destined course of agitations that shake the sacred altar of national liberty to its base—how long before stern necessities of the white race, unto the end of self-preservation, shall have forged heavier chains for the bondsmen of our country. Men may not everywhere, nor always-even now they do not reason and legislate so justly as in the past days of sounder counsel and bettar feeling. They may not abide in moderation and wisdom, like the Supreme Court of ouisiana, in the interpretation of the precise language contained in our own Constitution.

"It warns owners of slaves in other States, removing nto Ohio, to sell or leave them behind, if they are no intended to be emancipated, and promises emancipation to all slaves brought in, or permitted to be brought in, on their masters entering the State with the view of fixing their domicil in Ohio.

their domicil in Ohio.

"The Constitution emancipates, ipso facto, such slaves whose owners remove them into that State with the intention of residing there; the plaintiff having been voluntarily removed into that State, by her owner, the latter submitted himself with every member of his family, white and black, and every part of the property brought with him, to the operation of the Constitution and laws of the State; and, as according to them—slavery could not exist in his house—slavery did not exist there; and the plaintiff was accordingly as effectually emancipated, by the operation of the Constitution, as if by the act and deed of her former owner. She could not be free in one State, and a slave in another; her freedom was not impaired by his forcibly removing her into Kentucky to defeat her attempt to assert her freedom, nor by her subsequent removal, voluntary or forced, into this State." (2 Martin R., N.S., 401; as to Illinois, 2 L. R. 483.)

"Preventing justice is preferable to punishing justice"!

conversation, that several persons had offered him to help to get the petitioners by force—did not say whether he had consented thereto, or not; this was since the trial."

JAS. M. BARNES.—"I have lived with Smith, defendant; his three sons said, if their father had their grit, they would have the negroes that were taken from him on habeas corpus lately. Defendant has started for Texas, with Whitney, Cottrell, and their grit, if Smith agreed, and she right that Smith should have 1; and Whitney said is a ministers of State or Church.—Liberator.

Answer of H. Cottrell..—Denies intention to persuade off petitioners; merely wished to take them to see their old mistress, who is in bad health and wishes to see them before leaving. The family are all reconciled to the disposition that has been made in the matter by the Court. I was out of the house when Meredith said—"Old Smith will see it out"; also heard him say—"Old Bob will be sorry for it"; he was drunk, or he would not have said it. I told the girls, yesterday, that if they wanted to go to Texas, as Mr. Smith had laid in provision for them, and they were free, they could go, according to law, as I thought—I did not say positively—I asked them to go out to the rancho—I don't think I asked to urge them to go to Texas with us—if I did, I forget it. I told her these words. The Sheriff tells you to stay here; if you start, it will be time enough for him to come forth and make his objections; I do not know whether you have the privilege of going or staying!

HOME HEATHEN.

HOME HEATHEN.

HOME HEATHEN.

It is not often that we hear or think of American communities, or even single families, who are sitting in the total darkness of heathenism; yet the following extract of a letter from the Rev. John B. Marsh, a missionary in A. H. Cooper.—"Last Saturday, about sunset, Joseph Clark said to me that I must go to — "s shop, and withdraw the affidavit made by me in this case—(above)—that it must be settled that night on Southern principles, or I would suffer for it. I told him the affidavit contained the truth. He then said: "No one but a d—d Abolitionist could have made it, and there is a gang here joined together to swindle Smith out of his negroes." After much violent abuse he jumped off his horse, saying: "You are a d—d Abolitionist, too, and I would as, soon blow your brains out as not." He got his pistol half out—I stepped into the house. He then mounted his horse, saying, "G—damn you, I will settle it with you before morning." He then rode away. Last year he was a constable. Mr.—has said nothing to me. The object, I believe, was to intimidate me from appearing as a witness."

(B) BIDDY.—"I have always done what I was told to do: here the sufficient of the sufficient of the roof is left open, so that the smoke can go out or stay in as it chooses.

"I was in one of these huts, where the Bible had never—it was note that we hear or think of American communities, or even single families, who are sitting in the total darkness of heathenism; yet the following extract of a letter from the Rev. John B. Marsh, a missionary in North Carolina of the American Sunday School Union, Portential architecture which could hardly be made gloomier. He says:

"The County of —— is located in what is called 'The Pines,' where almost every one, male and female, who is large enough, is engaged in gathering turpentine. Not one-half the population ever saw a Bible. They live in little, dirty, smoky buts, without floor or chimney. One end of the roof is left open, so that the smoke can go out or

date me from appearing as a witness."

(B) Biddy.—"I have always done what I was told to do; have always faced this trip to Texas, since I first heard of it; Mr. Smith told me I would be just as free in Texas as here; I do not wish to be separated from my children, and do not in such case wish to go. Ellen answers, she is willing to go whithersoever her mother goes; Ann says she wants to stay where her mother stays. Ann, daughter of Hannah, answers, that she does not wish to leave her child, and they knew her mother would rather die than go and leave her children. She asks as follows: 'If I go back to Texas, will I be as free as here'? And being to ld by the Judge that she might not be, she answers: 'I cannot say now whether to stay or go; I want to stay where my mother Hannah stays—if she stays, I want to stay—it is hard to be scattered so.'" (Responses to question of the Judge on Jannary 18.)

(C) Testimony of Sheriff.—"On the 24th instant, and

(C) TESTIMONY OF SHERIFF.—"On the 24th instant, and again on the 25th instant, Hannah told deponent, that before she had been brought before the Judge (January 22), she had been compelled by the family of Robert Smith, and particularly by the wife of said Smith, to take an oath that she would state in Court, that it was her desire to return to Texas; and now she wanted to tell me, as Sheriff, that such was not her real desire, but she wanted to take the state in Cultivaria and he wrighted

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. is a true Christian. Extract from a letter of PARKER PILLSBURY to a friend in this country,

dated Manchester (Eng.), 28th Feb., 1856.

If Stephen Foster never gets further from the truth than when he calls the political Abolitionists the greatest very soon come to blows on that question. I have always said there were good men in spirit among them; I never censured them in my life without that abatement; and vet, both the old parties together do not make such loud and everlasting professions of regard for the Union as does that party; while we all pretend to believe, and continually preach, that the Union is the only hope for slavery; and more, that slavery can never be overthrown until that "covenant with death" is sundered forever Even Joshua R. Giddings declared, in his famous speech before Mr. Banks was elected, "I tell you of the South, before Mr. Banks was elected, "I tell you of the South, you shall not dissolve this Union!" And then, too, look at the editors of the New York Independent—the loudest braggers and brawlers for the Republican party—apologizing for the American Tract Society in its expurgation of its publications from all anti-slavery sentiments, and comparing George Thompson to John N. Maffit, while making its infamous excuses for the knavery of that to pass a law to exclude coloured people wholly from the impede our progress and to baffle our designs which no other people could do under heaven. And what the example and influence of the temperate drinkers are to example and influence of the temperate drinkers are to the success of temperance, as compared with the reeling, loathsome drunkard, just that is the influence of the Free Soil party, as compared with the old parties, to the success of anti-slavery. Any other conclusion completely overturns all our pretensions and professions about the Union, as the vital force which upholds the slave system. If it be true that the slave system only goes down with the Union (and what could be more obvious?) then those who boast most of fidelity to the Union, no matter what their spirit, must be held responsible for slavery. And if to that they add all the foul abuse and slapder which the leaders of the party are ever heaping upon the name the leaders of the party are ever nearing upon the name and doings of Garrison and his friends, branding them as "infidels of the most degraded class," and blasting their influence in every possible way, it seems to me we have none of us too harshly judged them; and I of all others, when I have always admitted that, in heart and spirit, many of them may be true to the slave, and right in the sight of God. At any rate, you may be sourced it will take accurate the degranges to induce me to any revoluake argument and eloquence to induce me to any revolu-

tion of my opinion.

Some of our friends marvel that the New York Inde tion, that this class of population, free coloured persons, and Dr. Adams. But it seems to me still more remarkable that our papers, and some of our coadjutors, should be so differently regarded in Louisiana from any other of the Southern States. The tendency and effect be in such good odour with the Independent and many of the laws of emancipation in this State, by simplifying the Republican party. I no more believe in the Independent than in the Observer—in Ward Beecher as a the free coloured population. In all the other slave States

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It was glorious still to find the veteran President of

SICALLY A BETTER BREED, of better brain, better mora

Guilford County, within six miles of Greensboro, I found a family who never had heard a person pray or preach. After strong persuasion, the mother agreed to go to a meeting herself and to take her children; and also to send them to Sunday school. A lady asked them if their folks had a Bible.' They did not know what she meant They had never heard of a Bible. She then took her's and asked them to listen while she read to them the chapter of the Lord's blessing little children. Said she, it would have amused you to see how intently they listened, never for a moment turning their eyes from me This was the first time they had ever heard of Jesus; and they begged me to read and talk until I was tired out. read the Bible for themselves. Their mother has professed religion, and, although very ignorant, we hope she

"Who will say, then, that we have no heathen in this country? Ought we not to care for such, as well as for the Hindoo or the Chinaman? The Sunday school is the best means that can be used to reach them, and we some times think almost the only means. It is doing wonders here. Forty new schools have been organized here (in G- County) during the last year, into which 3,400 scholars have been gathered, and supplied with 6,000 volumes of Sunday school books. Many who were in perfect ignorance are now reading the word of God. Scores, we trust, of teachers and scholars have been born

THE SLAVE SCHOONER MARY E. SMITH.

From The Boston Post, March 28.

comparing George Thompson to John N. Maint, while making its infamous excuses for the knavery of that bigoted conclave, and then publishing Mr. Garrison as "an infidel of the most degraded class," and me as "a foul-mouthed and reckless reviler," an "accuser of the brethren," the promulgator of "huge falsehoods," and more, a great deal, of the same sort! And then look at with his warrants, and by Lieutenant Prouty, of the same sort is hundred the of all the ministers and church more, a great deal, of the same sort! And then look at ninety-nine hundredths of all the ministers and church members of the party, joining in the cry of insdelity, and making our whole movement as odious as possible in both hemispheres! In Kansas, the party offered to compromise with the slaveholders and the "Border Ruffians," and by Laeutenant Frouty, of the revenue cutter, who had directions to seize the vessel. The pilot, Jacob H. Lunt, who had her in charge, refused to bring her to, on the ground that the Deputy Marshal had no authority to stop the vessel, and see with the officers, who had the option to beyond the light with the officers, who had the option to be to constitute the steam fur and return on to pass a law to exclude coloured people wholly from the Territory, if the slaveholders would not bring them there "as property." And thus onward, continually, are these men, in the good name of Anti-Slavery, doing that to Deputy Marshal was obliged to leave the vessel, and she

Subsequently, Lunt, the pilot, and James E. Simpso at whose yard the schooner had been repaired, were tried before the District Court, Judge Sprague, for resisting the Marshal, in taking the vessel to sea, but were acquitted on the ruling of the Judge that the pilot was not bound to stop the vessel in order to enable the officer to make the arrest of the captain and mate.

The evidence showed that the vessel had the materials necessary for a slave deck, and large quantities of beans, water casks, &c., and there can now be no doubt that she roceeded immediately to the coast of Africa, and took in

er human cargo. It is to be hoped that the vessel will be sent to Boston. with the captain, mate and crew, that the law may justly punish all engaged in the perpetration of this atrocity.

EMANCIPATION IN LOUISIANA.

THE New Orleans Bulletin has an interesting and suggestive article on this subject, from which we make the ollowing extract: "It is worthy of remark, and furnishes food for reflec-

of the laws of emancipation in this State, by simplifying pendent than in the Observer—in Ward Beecher as a true Abolitionist than Bennett of the Herald. Some the laws regulating emancipating slaves are either rigidly reachers and some booksellers are making fames and fortunes out of anti-slavery, now that anti-slavery pays well.

The laws regulating emancipating slaves are either rigidly restrictive or absolutely prohibitory. Taking, by way of sample, the two States before mentioned, Virginia and well.

Court of Justice is good against a white man; he can Ourt of Justice is good against a white man; he can purchase, sell and hold property, both real and personal, in his own name, and he can sign and execute any notarial act, deed, bill, or other legal instrument. Louisiana is more tolerant and indulgent of this class of population than any other State in the Union.

"A few facts which we gather from the census are unions apough for the general reader. They will serve

curious enough for the general reader. They will serve to show how particularly interested the citizens of New

whites; 10,300 free coloured, and 19,607 slaves—showing that the free coloured was more than half as large as th entire slave population. The relative proportion of the free coloured population and the slaves in some of our Southern cities is deserving of attention and reflection. In Richmond, the free coloured stand to the slaves as 1 to A 1-2; in Norfolk as 1 to 5; in Charleston as 1 to 6; in Savannah as 1 to 9; in Mobile as 1 to 9; while here in New Orleans it is more than 1 to 2.

going to show to what extent this system is gradually permeating and extending itself; and how in this State and city, by a concatenation of circumstances, this class and city, by a concatenation of circumstances, this class of our population has acquired a status and influence unof our population has acquire known in any other city, even in the Free States. Let In this connection, we would again mention the admir able high school established in the city, some years since our readers ponder upon the following comparisons. In known in any other city, even in the Free States. Let

sixty were clerks, doctors, druggists, lawyers, merchants, ministers, printers and teachers, or one in about fifty-five; in New Orleans there were one hundred and sixty-five, or one in eleven, engaged in similar pursuits, which may be considered as requiring education. It will thus be seen that the free coloured population of New Orleans are acquiring an assimilation to the whites in education and influence (whether for good or evil, is the problem), superior to that of any other State or city, either in the slave or non-slaveholding States. It is a subject of study for the philosopher, the philanthropist, and the statesman.

THE BIBLE AND THE N. Y. OBSERVER.

INFIDEL CONVENTION.—The last number of Garrison's Liberator contains a call for a meeting in May next, in New York. The call denies the doctrine of the Divine authority of the Bible, and declares that it has no foundation in truth. It is intended to discuss this particular question, with the hope of bringing about its general abandonment everywhere. It is signed by the leading infidels of the country, among them a woman, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose. This is Garrisonian abolitionism gone to seed. Ten years ago, a pastor in Massachusetts said to us, The Abolitionists here say that if the Bible tolerates add to us, The Abolitionists here say that if the Bible tolerates allowery, they will not believe the Bible: but as they know it does tolerate slavery, therefore they are obliged to reject the Bible. This is the mode of reasoning by which thousands have been made infidels.—N. Y. Observer. Bible. This is the mode of reasoning been made infidels.—N. Y. Observer.

The source whence this paragraph emanates ren dred years ago, it would assuredly have been the organ of the Scribes and Pharisees of that day, and, consequently, would have denounced Jesus after their manner, in the F is one guilty of blasphemy, and unfit to live. Its religion is that of the slave coffle, the chain-gang, the human slave mart, the plantation cultivated by unrequited toil, concubinage—the religion of moral degradation, of mental darkness, of drivers and bloodhounds, of whips and fetters, of slavehunting and slavecatching—the religion of popular injustice and all-prevailing scoundrelism; and, therefore, in view of its sanctimonious pretensions (as it has been edest paper in the United States." As genuine Protestantism knows nothing of papal infallibility, except to execrate it, who shall question the right of any man to "deny the doctrine of the Divine authority of the Bible,"

"deny the doctrine of the Divine authority of the Bible,"

"deny the doctrine of the Divine authority of the Bible,"

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"And "deny the doctrine of the Divine aut who, but a coward or a dissembler, will presume to put that doctrine beyond the pale of free inquiry and manly discussion? And what greater absurdity is there than to prate about "the DIVINE AUTHORITY of the Bible," ng there is to be no interpreter of the book but the individual reason and conscience, and that this freedom fills all Christendom with rival sects and conflicting examine the claims of the Bible, and to which all are invited on equal terms, "is Garrisonian abolitionism gone to seed," is it? Very good seed it is, then; just such as the apostle sowed broadcast when he said, "It is a small thing to be judged of man's judgment"—therefore, "prove all things, but hold fast that which is good." But another. "Let every tub stand on its own bottom." And the weapons of fraternal discussion.

The people of Virginia have a right to expect prompt and decisive action. the Observer for woman is manifested by this very slur. Next comes the *alarming* statement made, "ten years ago, by a pastor in Massachusetts," that "the Abolitionists here say that if the Bible tolerates slavery"—i. e., tolerates the traffic in human flesh, and all the horrors of the slave system, that "sum of all villanies"-" they will not believe the Bible." How could they believe it in texts against slavery, as at war with Christianity, root and branch; while, all that time, this wicked Observer

in the National Capitol in relation to negroes and slavery, to appease the fears of some and to satisfy the aversion of others of those of the white race periodically dwelling among us, with respect to both free coloured persons and slaves, stringent and oppressive rules have been enacted, and enforced by the local governments, insomuch that a known, respectable, responsible and good man, the owner of real city property, has been imprisoned and fined for being in the street after ten o'clock at night, although for a proper purpose; and the mob in Georgetown that broke into a large public hall, where an entertainment had been gotten up for the promotion of a benevolent purpose, and devoured or destroyed whetever of the National Capitol in relation to negroes and slavery, and he could not see that Mr. Fillmore was to blame to colony the white mate of the sate of the white mate of the white mate of the sate of the state of the strength of the white mate of the state of the state of the strength of the white mate of the colony of the white mate of the sate of the state of the sate of the state of the sate of the state of the sate of the sate of the sate of the south and septently upon devoted to a demonstration of the white mate of the white mate of the state in the colleague, Mr. Rae, and wound up with the local governments, insomuch that a known, respectable, responsible and good man, the owner of real city property, has been imprisoned and fined for being in the street after ten o'clock at night, although for a proper purpose; and the mob in Georgetown that broke into a large public hall, where an entertainment had been gotten up for the promotion of a benevolent purpose, and devoured or destroyed whetever of the white mat the fill white the indulged in the state it will the illustration of "sectional parties." Substantially, the Doctor counseled submission to the demands of the South—a remedy which the people do not seem at all inclined to adopt. It is true that Dr. Holmes add to sate of the south—a remedy whic gotten up for the promotion of a benevolent purpose, and devoured or destroyed whatever fell in their way, and eat unmercifully the men and women found there, were held excusable; and the public officer, who had granted permission for the entertainment to be held, was reproached for so doing.

These disadvantages and disabilities are well calculated to depress and degrade; and when people of colour are found in our prisons or alms-houses, at least a portion of the causes conspiring to lead them thither may be a little

The thrift and industry of the great mass of them are seldom brought into review, though thrift and industry may everywhere be found among them. On every side, they exhibit comfortable homes, and all the indications of an improving condition. The real estate, the houses and lots owned by them in the several wards in the city, would make an aggregate, surprising to those who have never contemplated them in this favourable aspect.

We shall not now venture on an estimate of this aggregate, which may possibly be defective; but there is

subject to which we invite attention, viz: their

church property, and annual church expenses.

From the census of 1850 we learn that the white population of this District numbered 37,941, and the total value of church property was \$363,000.
Since that period, there has been very little, if any, in-

ease of the coloured population, and we shall therefore examine an estimate just made of their statistics in this particular, and compare it with the foregoing.

THE CHALCHES OF	people of	colour	are as	TOHOMB	*
Ebenezer.	- 10 -				\$3 000
Israel					4 000
Wesley Zion					5 000
Ashury	*******				0,000
Asbury					5,000
Presbyterian Baptist John Wesley					.5,000
John Woods					2,000
John Wesley Union Wesley Union Bethel	*** *****				5,000
Thier Wesley	********	****			2,000
Mt. Moriah		*****			1 000

This sum, deducted from the value of all the church

Moriah, beyond the Eastern Branch, being supplied by local preachers), probably besides marriage and other isites, is at least \$650, making an aggregate of serquisites, is ac \$6,500 per year.

Sabhath-schools, all of whom unite, at stated periods, in an concert exercises; and on the fourth day of every July-Independence Day !—a religious and PATRIOTIC address i delivered to the teachers, and the pupils, and their parents

There are said to be some seven or eight friendly, bene ew Orleans it is more than 1 to 2.

"There are some other singular features in the census Masons and Odd Fellows.

Masons and Odd Fellows.

our readers ponder upon the following comparisons. In a sole right school established in the city, some years since, for coloured girls, by Miss Miner, a woman of noble aims the City of New York, with a population of over 600,000 for coloured girls, by Miss Miner, a woman of noble aims souls, there are a little over 13,000 free coloured; while and fine cultivation. Her method of instruction, her disin New Orleans, with not over a fourth the population, is New Orleans, with not over a fourth the population, we have the rise of 10,000 free coloured. The population have commanded the admiration even of those who have we have the rise of 10,000 fee coloured females in this no sympathy with anti-slavery sentiments. They recogcity, is as 4 to 6. The mulattoes are to the blacks as nise such educational efforts, and other agencies for to 2. improving the condition of the coloured people, as worthy of all praise. Society owes it to itself, to its own peace, safety and comfort, to promote the elevation of its hum-blest members. No class can be neglected without becoming a source of annoyance and mischief, just in proportion to its ignorance and corruption.—National Era.

> PROGRESS OF ABOLITIONISM AMONG THE F. F. V.'s

From The Virginia Sentinel, March 27. TREASON STALKS ABROAD!

THE article which we copy to-day from the Loudous Mirror contains intelligence of the most astounding, sur-prising character. In the name of all that is dear to our

which are inseparably fastened upon us for weal or wee, without being hissed by a public assembly on his native soil, what have we already come to?

The act of these men is perfectly senseless. They do not propose an honourable and humane emancipation of slaves, if that be their object; but they fall in with the political purposes of northern demagogues, who say "no more slave States"—not "no more slaves." Their conduct is most unnatural. The conspirator against his own fireside is a madman or a demon. A quiet, good man can't be. Judge Conklin, a northeren "Republican," says, "I observed that there were present, as members of the Pittsburg Convention, several gentlemen from the South. I confess I was surprised at this!" And after instanting very strongly the opinion that it was not possibly to some of the North pour upon us her excited hordes, may the "rocks in the Futtsburg Convention, several gentlemen from the nountains fall on us" if we do not clutch the repeal the Fugitive Slave bill—nor to make Kansas a free any criticism upon it superfluous. If the New York fireside is a madman or a demon. A quiet, good mar Observer had been published in Jerusalem eighteen hunintimating very strongly the opinion that it was not possible they could be sincere in so unnatural a course, but staff of the Southern flag.

had come there to hamper northern action, he adds: "This battle is to be fought on the side of freedom, and won, if at all, by the North. If, therefore, they imagine that we shall sacrifice one jot or tittle of principle in consideration of such indirect aid as they can bring us, or that we can be induced to speak 'with bated breath,' lest we should wound the morbid sensibilities of the South, it behooves us at once to undeceive them."

Yet in this warfare of "the North" against the South,

bristendom with rival sects and conflicting dorsement of their murderous purposes, and aims, with them by surprise. These preparations ultimately roused to advertise a call for a Convention to tremendous effect. One traitor is worse than a thousand the attention of the French and English Consuls at Port

We call upon Northern immigrants into our State, to denounce the conduct of the man Rae, and to proclaim to the world that when they sought the soil of old Virginia they came with intent to be loyal citizens, and not to act as allies to a Northern sectional organization, that seeks, and the world that when they sought the soil of old Virginia they came with intent to be loyal citizens, and not to act as allies to a Northern sectional organization, that seeks, or one of the campaign by crossing the Dominican frontier of the campaign by crossing the Dominican frontier. "prove all things, but hold fast that which is good." But as such, to win a victory over the State of their adoption what has "Garrisonian abolitionism," as such, to do with Rebuke indignantly the specimen of humanity that encouthe call referrred to? NOTHING, as the Observer well rages those who have thrown aside the Bible and the Conknows; it is as foreign from it as one subject can be from stitution, and have taken up insult and Sharp's rifles as

From The Loudoun Mirror.

of our county, that we undertake to record a scene, more disgraceful perhaps in its character than anything of a similar nature, that has ever been enacted upon Southern territory. We feel an abiding pride in the county of our the north, where he soon collected tions, but really, as the sequel proved, for the treasonable object of proclaiming boldly and impudently the vilest Black Republican doctrines. It was previously arranged that the matter should assume the form of a debate, with has been advocating slaveholding as sanctioned by God alike under Moses and under Christ! Which party, therefore, has, by its "mode of reasoning, made infidels by thousands," in the worst sense of that word? Even if and Mr. Thomas Taylor for the nominations, and Mr. Francis Rae, of New York, and Mr. Jesse Brown

should dare attack our institutions upon our own territory. He thought the gentleman from New York had never read the Constitution, or if he had, he knew nothing some may suppose. Five years ago, when Mr. Websi about it. Did it not declare that fugitive slaves should be

property in the District, as above stated, will leave \$325,000 as the value of the magnificent churches and grounds of the white congregations, or about \$8.56 to each person. The number of free persons of colour is 10,059, and their property is in the ratio of \$3.80 to each person; or, even if the 3,687 slaves be added in, the ratio of \$2.70.

The number of free persons of colour is 10,059, and their property is in the ratio of \$3.80 to each person; or, even if the 3,687 slaves be added in, the ratio of \$2.70.

The number of free persons of colour is 10,059, and their property is in the ratio of \$3.80 to each person; or, even if the 3,687 slaves be added in, the ratio of \$2.70.

We have given but an imperfect outline of this truly nomalous assemblage, for we have been compelled to ly entirely upon our memory. We have, however. asterial injustice to no one of the parties conferned. We ave been the more minute in detail in order that the subject, with the expression of the hope that they

ill not arrogate the office of adviser of men who under-and their rights and their defences, and who are amply tent to determine upon the means to guard the bearded in his den? and shall Northern Vandalism, be bearded in his den? and shall Northern Vandalism, after having murdered our citizens in the pursuit of their property, flourish the sword of Brennus over the citadel of the South? Is aggression and violence from within to be added to insult and endangerment from without? Has the monster of Abolitionism grown to such huge proportions as to flap its dark wing over the territory of the South, without causing a feeble cry of resistance to arise from a grossly outreged and insulted people? Shall the hiss of that serpent, Black Republicanism, be spewed in the face of a Southern gentleman, who dares to stand up within the limits of his own manor to confinite or the security and property? Let the people Loudoun answer by such public response a chery had judgments, exercised in calm deliberation, may determine udgments, exercised in calm deliberation, may

We speak to them now with deference beyonarty. We speak upon a matter of vital v We speak upon a matter of vital moment to all, and ask for it the consideration which its magnitude de-We are aware that we have performed no very enviable duty, and shall bring down upon our head the ecrations of no inconsiderable number of men in our punty. But we shall not skulk to avoid a principle,

and the mountains fall on us" if we do not clutch the

SOULOUQUE AND THE DOMINICANS.

Correspondence of The London Times.
PORTO PLATA, Feb. 1, 1856. It is now twelve years that a state of war has prevailed Yet in this warfare of "the North" against the South, these men in Loudoun are found in a position so outrageous The Haytians, having experienced many severe defeats Old Dominion who sustained him, to go with him to the to the mediation of France and England, Soulouque sent congenial associations which he indicated.

We call upon the good people of Loudoun to redeem their reputation, and protect the South from the injurious consequences of this domestic treason. Beecher and Silliman will now double their calls for rifles to shoot down their Southern brethren, and will point to this Loudoun enders with the metaltion of France and England, Soutoude sent this mission to Europe. No particulars have transpired of this mission, but it is certain that Soulouque, instead of taking any further steps for promoting the negotiations he had solicited, made vast preparations in the most secret manner for invading the Dominicans and taking any further steps. au Prince, who on the 8th of December last, notified to

opened the campaign by crossing the Dominican frontier with several invading columns on the 18th of December, directing their march simultaneously upon Neyba and an Juan on the south, and Santiago on the north of the island. Several desperate engagements took place on the 20th, 22d and 24th of December, at Rincon, Cambronal, Neyba, San Thomé and Las Matas, in all of which the Haytians were routed with considerable loss, leaving above 1,500 men dead upon the field, and they consequently retreated to their own territory. The divi-It is with a blush of shame for the tarnished reputation sion that had set out for Santiago fled before the Domi-

The Emperor Soulouque, after being so signally defeated on the South, immediately crossed the country to

and, after an action that lasted nearly the whole day, drove them back into their own territory, with the loss

It is reported that the Emperor Soulouque is in a very critical position, arising from numerous pretenders having of late presented themselves to dispute with him his im-

was utterly astonished that such sentiments should be uttered upon southern soil, that Black Republicans should dare attack our institutions upon our own territory.

The letter of Dr. Holmes to the editor of the Exet News-Letter, which was drawn forth by an admirab should dare attack our institutions upon our own territory. that excellent journal, is a more significant th about it. Did it not declare that fugitive slaves should be delivered up? And yet he had the hardihood to pronounce the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional.

Mr. Rae responded. He cared not for the name of Black Republican that had been used by his opponent, Mr. Simpson. To say the least, he thought it ungentlemanly. Here Mr. Simpson required an explanation, which was given.

Mr. Rae continued his remarks at some length, and was frequently interrupted by immense applause. After he had finished, Mr. F. Trayhorn was called from his seat. He arose to defend the South against the did taught the ultra Whigs here to "conquer their prejudices"—which they did with remarkable ease, seeing that he meant they should take ground against freedom—five years ago, I say, what the Doctor has said would have called down applause from all the cinqueurs that used to give the signal for Whig bleating; and the whole community, leaving out the Free Soilers, would have said they would have had a consciousness that they were not doing the right thing. Had the Doctor hen denounced the functional.

Mr. Rae continued his remarks at some length, and was frequently interrupted by immense applause. After he had finished, Mr. F. Trayhorn was called from his seat. He arose to defend the South against freedom—five years ago, I say, what the Doctor has said would have called down applause from all the cinqueurs that used to give the signal for Whig bleating; and the whole community, leaving out the Free Soilers, would have said they would have had a consciousness that they were not doing the right thing. Had the Doctor hen denounced the whole community, leaving out the Free Soilers, would have said they would have had a consciousness that they were not doing the right thing. Had the Doctor has said would have said they would have had a consciousness that they were not doing the right thing. the North, or twitted Mr. Banks, or anybody else, resisting the attack of the Black Republicans. He felt she had been insulted by what he had heard upon that occasion.

Passing by all others, he bore particularly upon Mr. Rae. The gentleman had better go back to the North and mingle with Fred. Douglass and Lucy Blackwool, who were genial spirits. Sis is Stone, or Lucy Stone Blackwool, who were genial spirits. Sis is It is no place for the expression of such opinions. He deemed the right to express such sentiments understood of the has the right, he has the liberty of speech—counter cries of no! no! he has no right. Mr. Rae—If the gentleman will go to New York he may express any opinion upon slavery he pleases. Mr. Trayhorn—Yes, because I do not speak against her institutions. Mr. Trayhorn continued his remarks in proof of Southern sufferance and Northern aggression, and concluded by saying, that sconer than see Black Republicanism prevail, as dearly as he loved this Union, he would see it dissolved.

Mr. Rae followed in some remarks upon the Ordinance of '87, but becoming confused, was prompted by an old the veritable Yardly Taylor. After he had finished, Mr. Rae followed in some remarks upon the Ordinance of '87, but becoming confused, was prompted by an old the veritable Yardly Taylor. After he had finished, Mr. Rae followed in some remarks upon the Ordinance of '87, but becoming confused, was prompted by an old the veritable Yardly Taylor. After he had finished, Mr. Rae followed in some remarks upon the Ordinance of '87, but becoming confused, was prompted by an old the veritable Yardly Taylor. After he had finished, Mr. Rae followed in some remarks upon the Ordinance of '87, but becoming confused, was prompted by an old the veritable Yardly Taylor. After he had finished, Mr. Rae followed in some remarks upon the Ordinance of '87, but becoming confused, was prompted by an old the veritable Yardly Taylor. After he had finished, Mr. Rae followed in some remarks upon the ordinance of the North, or time time the

people of Loudoun might see the extremity to which a body of men among them (and no inconsiderable body) will go in advancing principles, insurrectionary in their character, and the practical application of which is guarded against by the severest penal laws of the considerable body.

Wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he rectangle wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know why it is that the President that he wish to know which is the Speaker to be put to death, by being thrown the president that he wish to know which is the president that he wish to know whith the president that he wish to know which it is the president that when political matters are under discussion, they do talk d act very foolishly. Had Mr. Banks kept in what the and activery roomsnly. Had art. Banks kept in what safey hold to be his right place, they would have condescendingly patronized him, but they consider it a piece of presumption in him to have slipped into a place that had been filled by a Clay and a Winthrop.

Mational Anti-Slavern Standard.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1856.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY!

I Public Anniversay of the America avery Society will be held at the CITY ASSEM-ROOMS (No. 446 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.), in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued at the same place during the remainder of the day, and on THURSDAY, 8th. Addresses are expected from WM. LLOYD

repeal the Fugitive Slave bill-nor to make Kansas a free State-nor to resist the admission of any new slave State into the Union-nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia and in the National Territories-but it is, primarily, comprehensively, and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow of Slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to rightly styled by an eminent philanthropist), "the wick-these men in Loudoun are found in a position so outrageous and land, ultimately consented chase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. to a provisional truce. After a suspension of hostilities Living or dying, our motto is "No Union with Slave-HOLDERS, RELIGIOUSLY OR POLITICALLY!"

In behalf of the Executive Committee. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, } Secretaries.

RHODE ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION .- A Convention of all persons in the State of Rhode Island, opposed to Slavery and in favour of its Immediate and Unconditional Abolition—and to that end the friends of a thorough and persistent Agitation against its multiform cruelties, incessant encroachments, and daring usurpations—will be held in the city of PROVIDENCE, commencing on SATURDAY evening, April 26th, at 7

o'clock, and continuing on SUNDAY, 27th. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, WM. WELLS BROWN, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and other speakers, will be present. Further particulars hereafter.

WHAT THE TIMES NEED.

'The martyrdom is within; and then the man hath won his crown fears, and made his spirit conqueror.

such a case, without taking leave of common sense, sound morality, brotherly love, and trampling beneath their feet the Golden Rule? "But as they know it does tolerate slavery," &c. This is a slander: they do not believe it—nay, they strenuously deny it, and they do not believe it—nay, they strenuously deny it, and the Bible their strongest declarations and choicest proof-toyte acceives elevery a get aver with Christianity. We feel an abiding pride in the county of our nativity, and with heavy heart, chronicle anything calculated to sully her fair fame abroad, but between inclination and they know it does tolerate and they know it does tolerate and duty we have no choice left us, and are constrained to slavery," &c. This is a slander: they do not know it, they do not believe it—nay, they strenuously deny it, and for a quarter of a century have constantly drawn from the Bible their strongest declarations and choicest proof-toyte accionst elevely 4,000 Dominicans prepared to resist this new and unexpected attack.

Heated of the botte, himberlately streamly of 12,000 must still be pursued, men rushing even to the field of the north, where he soon collected another army of 12,000 must still be pursued, men rushing even to the field of the north, where he soon collected another army of 12,000 must still be pursued, men rushing even to the foot the north, where he soon collected another army of 12,000 must still be pursued, men rushing even to the foot the north, where he soon collected another army of 12,000 must still be pursued, men rushing even to the field of the north, where he soon collected another army of 12,000 must still be pursued, men rushing even to the foot the soon collected another army of 12,000 must still be pursued, men rushing even to the foot the soon collected another army of 12,000 must still be pursued, men rushing even to the foot the soon collected another army of 12,000 must still be pursued, men rushing the henct, where he soon collected another army of 12,000 must still be pursued, men r the north, where he soon collected another army of 12,000 must still be pursued, men rushing even to the field of slavery, what a blessing is freedom. Then we see the friends of justice and liberty proffering instruments of of their artillery, stores, &c., leaving above 2,000 of their number on the field of battle.

With the sentiments of devout reverence, of childlike trust in the parental government of the world, of communion ment to the use of their in the parental government of the world, of communion ment to the use of them, in hall or pulpit, from generous citizens, from those preachers who beyond others have the there be exceptional cases (we know of none) among interpretation of the Bible, by the American Church, is believed to be a correct one, still, the right of the slave to himself, his wife, his children, his earnings, is uncompromisingly maintained, while by the Church it is ruthlessly cloven down—the Church which dares to call itself by the name of Him who came to set the captive free and to redeem the world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive the world alas! the Church cannot perceive the world have been always to the American platform at present a resident of this country), next took the floor. We can only give the substance of his remarks, as we write entirely from memory. He declared himself in favour of the Black Republican party, denounced the From The Boston Atlas.

We always knew and said that Dr. Holmes would be student of history follows it down from the dissolution of the Roman Empire to the outbreak of the Protestant Reformation. And who is ignorant of the stern conflicts which will, no doubt, have a mollifying effect upon and which will, no doubt, have a mollifying effect upon through which man, roused by that trumpet whose sound has been growing deeper, rather than the source of the survey streams and the protestant through which man, roused by that trumpet whose sound has been growing deeper, rather than the savery since, and doubt, have a mollifying effect upon the protestant through which man, roused by that trumpet whose sound has been growing deeper, rather than the protestant through which man, roused by that trumpet whose sound has been growing deeper, rather than the protestant through which man, roused by that trumpet whose sound has been growing deeper, rather than the protestant through which will, no doubt, have a mollifying effect upon the protestant through which will, no doubt, have a mollifying effect upon and which will, no doubt, have a mollifying effect upon the protestant through which will, no doubt, have a mollifying effect upon the protestant through which will, no doubt, have popular voice on their side, or at least popular admiration redeem the world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the the world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the world alas! the Church cannot perceive that the world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the solic world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the solic world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the solic world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the solic world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the solic world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the solic world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the solic world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the solic world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the solic world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the solic world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the solic world and which will, no doubt, have a mollifying effect upon. The Doctor thinks that the world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive the the world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive the the world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive the the world! Alas! the Church cannot perceive that the solic world in the seed in very kind the world in the seed in very kind the seed in very kind the cannot perceive that the solic world and which will, no doubt, have a mollifying effect upon. The cannot perceive the territory of the United States consecrated to eye looking into the perennial significance of those fugisuch has ever been the bloody course of humanity, we are

> Is it so? Must American slavery, like other oppres sions, perish by force roused to the violence of civil war Or, a greater question still-a question which goes farther than one local and temporary evil and its remedy—is vio lent resistance to wrong the true method of overcoming it? The case is supposable. We have fancied something

which is a partial illustration of it. A strong and majestic lion has found his lair invaded by some meaner beastnay, has found that advantage is taken of every absence who had done valiant deeds, so he declares, in his own day, now that experience has made him wise, calmly recommends prudence and masterly inactivity. Nothing is gained by rashness, and much is lost. On the whole he thinks time is the remedy for all evil, and, if the injured sufferer will but wait quietly, things will of themselves come out right by and by. Then rises a third, of the sleves come out right by and by the first wise and particularly those of the rural and thinly settled the sleves of the rural and the sleves of the sleves of the rural and the sleve

which he had borne so long.

eaven—at the stake or on the cross—or, in absence of harem—a follower, in doctrine and practice, of the manual control of the manual these external appendages, within the secrecy of the which Christ taught, and also of that religion, wh heart, subjecting all selfishness and pride and personal it was, which prevailed before Christianity, or even desire to the benignant order of the universe.

We know full well it is urged against this view of possible is Barnum's mermaid, or the western com things, in behalf of the predominant temper and the conor invader of human freedom. There is no malice, no as a well proportioned, unitary, homogenous person personal unkindness, no revenge, nothing but the use of How comes this? nstruments which our nature enables us to produce and | We can account for it only on the supposition employ for the protection of that dearest right, liberty. We will not stop to argue the point. Be it so or be it not, great majority, even of men who are called intelligence. the whole argument overlooks the higher energy, the ab- are still very imperfectly trained in the discrimine solutely unconquerable force, the divine power of martyr- evidence, and are accustomed to look at the Bibles dom, the spirit affirming itself amidst all contradiction bearing unmoved all which can be inflicted rather than unreasoning and unreasonable as their ancestors the accept any questionable defence, living as spirit, unshaken | those of the Catholic clergy, and with as little the by danger, serene amidst violence, triumphant over death. | that new Protestantism is now needed. One man cannot do everything; but one man doing, or rather bearing this, has accomplished more for the rights plausible by its frequent repetition from beginning to of his nature than legions of armed men, even if they of his pamphlet—is that the slightly modified sha conquer and gain the prize they seek.

of it, and put a parallel case. Honour is, perhaps, no less fensible, and therefore more permanent, than the dear to man than freedom, and as unquestionably, while system, is really better for the negro and the mulation he does nothing to forfeit it, his right. But his honour is actual freedom, and may be made to appear so to be assailed: the unwritten law of society demands the vindi- from considerations of enlightened self-interest, we have cation of it by the duel. To the duel he resorts. He goes they will heartily cooperate in the change. love the man whose life he seeks, as he certainly bears no keep the substance by relinquishing a small part of the hate to the man whose life he exposes; he does nothing form—if they could silence the Abolitionists as well but employ the instruments which nature enables him to the Free-Soilers and the clergy by that minute frame wield for the protection of that dearest right, honour. of concession—they would eagerly seize the opportun-We limit ourselves, be it observed, to this single point, and give the slaves the unsubstantial forms and comand affirm that the act of duelling involves no more neces- ments which Mr. Nott proposes. No doubt they sity of personal ill-will or malice than the act of deadly give them slave-courts, managed by slave officers-also encounter where many are engaged on both sides. The to be watched by a clerk of their appointment, to rereal sin of duelling and the real sin of warring must be the proceedings, which proceedings may at any time sought somewhere else; even in this, man departing from annulled by their veto: no doubt they would consent the highest law of his being in subserviency to lower pas sions and partial interests. While he does this, he makes himself slave; he obeys the law of slavery; he identifies himself at the centre of his being with the power which creates and sustains slavery; he may sincerely believe perform that work for their advantage: no doubt to himself hostile to slavery, but unconsciously he lives and works in the same moral and spiritual order with the them his full market price, if they might proceed, ungest enslaver and the tyrant.

this indolent way. Strike the tyrant down, and his vic- tion, place of abode, and income-compulsory confin tims are free. So fell the tyrannies of England and of to servile employments—an embargo on immigrant lab France; and so the patriots of our revolution delivered a prohibition of the substitution of free for slave lake us from the perils which gathered around us. Let man and, generally, such "methods with the free" as a learn to use his hand as well as his head and his heart, the "prevent too numerous purchasers of freedom force of his arm as well as the force of his thought and hi sentiment. To be sure; but in harmony with the spiritual if his former masters find him (what they consi How things are going in Kansas, is the universal ques- laws, not in discord with them, not in disobedience to tion. And if there must be violence-if the old method them. Now, the spiritual law, we repeat, is martyrdom, not violence. And martyrdom is full of power where battle—the lover of freedom will raise the old prayer, violence is devoid of power. Violence may drive back the violent; in Kansas, for instance, a successful use of would, if possible, save herself and her children at the arms and strength may prevent the introduction and would give them as much indulgence in the carrying forcing of slavery upon the soil, thus securing it for a free of this equitable scheme as Mr. Nott and the editors population. But no violence, no use of arms and strength. The Independent. can inspire the population with pure and unbounded love, with the sentiments of devout reverence, of childlike trust with each other, of forgiveness to the injurious, of benig nity and kindness to all men. On the contrary, so far a violence should prevail and put forth its natural and even necessary results, it would unfit the people for enjoying most readily from violence and carnage. It is only a new the very privilege which it has been employed to main

version of the everlasting speech. Men have been always tain. The spirit of war admitted into any community does, just in proportion to its prevalence, alienate men, as individuals, as families, as classes, as parties and sects, to every fragment of their claim and grasp at more from each other, and thus sow the seeds of anarchic best. Let the struggle be not for out-works, but in tyranny. Whereas in proportion as each and the whole are imbued with the martyr-spirit, the calm, humble, gentle spirit of an endurance which nothing can subdue, though, perhaps, a nominal freedom might fail of coming so quickly, yet a real freedom is ensured in the spirit itself; the inward freedom will be far from slow to assume its the 118 pages of this pamphlet. befitting forms; and so soon and to precisely such exten as this freedom exists, it will establish dispositions, habits, relations, intercourse, all harmonious with itself. Vio- To hold stolen goods from the owners for yourself lence may simply supplant one tyranny by another; mar- crime. But it is not a crime, but a virtue, to hold tyrdom supplants all tyranny by the godlike freedon which is its essence and soul. If the cross is the sign, the avail to the utmost for his benefit.". This is actual spirit which bears it without shrinking is the power, in stated as applicable to the case in question, where which alone true victory can be won.

MITIGATION OF SLAVERY 111.

Long experience has shown us that false premises, false principles, a false philosophy, incorrect statements of fact, tive, though tremendous, moments. Remembering that and erroneous reasoning therefrom, are to be expected among clerical defenders of slavery; therefore we are no naturally induced to think it inevitable, certainly to in- surprised at finding all these in the Rev. Mr. Nott's Reme quire whether, for the present at least, we must not condial Code. He frankly tells us that "to retain the essence sent to pursue it. The thing which now we need, it may of slavery" is as indispensable a feature of his system as seem, is the ancient heroism. We must nourish our zeal to free it from certain unsatisfactory adjuncts; and in aid to the Remedial Code, we find that he is not to be seem. and conrage yet by remembrances of Marston Moor and of this purpose he constantly makes the profane assumption which has become familiar to us in the writings of Dr Lord, Dr. Adams, Dr. Rice and Dr. Fuller, that Good has appointed slavery; so appointed it that it is right for by his labour." Thus we may suppose an enlightened the strong and intelligent to compel the weak and ignorant to labour for their advantage, and wrong for the weak and ignorant to evade or refuse such labour, and also wrong for any third party to give aid and comfort to the weak oppressed against the strong oppressor. That clergymen, pledged and committed to the support of forms of at the North, States and individuals, have neither religion which have long ago pledged and committed and every possible opportunity to molest and disturb his themselves to the support of slavery, should say such anything about it; only to bear patiently whatever anything about it; only to bear patiently whatever and every possible opportunity to make a distribute and distribute and every possible opportunity to make a distribute and every possible opportunity and every kindred, and lays the case before them, and asks their them, we must recognise and act upon. But how do they ing, from time to time, over Mason and Dixon's line, we must recognise and act upon. advice. A fierce young lion presses with eloquent speech make other people believe it? How do they succeed in inflict upon ourselves: an immediate foray into the enemy's country. There is so stating it to people who call themselves republicans never a Hannibal, or Scipio, a Cromwell or a Napoleon, and Christians as neither to be met with indignant denial nance, and not man's device. of leonine history, but is at his tongue's end, and the upon that point nor to have suspicion thereby excited as compromise in regard to slavery, to be replaced to the soundness of their teaching upon other points, but set aside by the North. antique heroism ought to be revived. An old weary sage, to the soundness of their teaching upon other points, but who had done valiant deeds, so he declares, in his own actually to retain credit and popularity with large con-

ministerial mien, eloquent and bold as the first, wise and wary as the second, and exclaims, "Under certain contingencies, I should surely advise my brother to fight it lived), have some strong points of resemblance to the blessings of biberty to curselves and our posterity." tingencies, I should surely advise my brother to fight it out. Fighting is not, indeed, so much to my taste as it was in my days of inexperience and ignorance. But there are times when I should hold it necessary to watch for an autocratic, acknowledging no law, human or Divine, enemy and seize him with all the strength I have and lay his bones on these hot sands. Such a contingency seems to me naw to have befallen the noble chieftain who has to have befallen the noble chieftain who has the strength of the strength of the standard our posterity of we and the slaveholders are the posterity of whose name the Constitution thus speaks, and salves are manifestly, in great part, the posterity is alwesholders, both we and the slaveholders, but which opposes their own will, but acting on the principle that might makes right; they are migratory, removing to me naw to have befallen the noble chieftain who has Henry Brown arose again. He thought he was still in favour of Mr. Fillmore. But—but—from what he knew of Black Republicanism he thought he liked it pretty well. Laughter and cries of come over to us, come over to u

ism, existed as a distinct system. Not more absur

and Mr. Nott can rely confidently upon its being aco

has no small amount of evidence to sustain it) that

Another idea-which Mr. Nott seems to expect to real which he proposes to adopt and render permanent, and But to the objection again. We will forego all analysis induce the slaveholders to adopt as more practically No doubt-if the slaveholders could keep the remainis-

of their authority by giving up so little-if they we Mr. Nott's ingenious phrase) "to be held to maintain labour "-that is, to furnish work for the slaves, and fo enough to enable them to perform it, if everybody wo would consent to sell freedom to the slave who tender tioned, to hedge up the freedman with the following a After all, we may be assured, there is no good done in provisions—compulsory registration of his name, on nally, the power of compelling the freedman to "vagrant and neglectful": no doubt they would apthat no sales of young females should be made within their own consent and that of their friends, "EXCE UNDER DUE EXAMINATION AND DECISION," and so OR I slaveholders would jump at the chance, if everywe

But the case is far otherwise. They still see Mordon the Jew sitting in their path, a permanent obstacle their progress. Whoever else may concede, whoever may compromise, whoever else may remain in alless under the assumption that a slightly pruned slaveri better than liberty, the Abolitionists will speak, and be heard, while a single slave or a single slavehold remains within the limits of our country. And therefore seeing that no concession will leave a remainder of tyrannous assumptions undisturbed, the slaveholders citadel, and be so recognised by the combatants.

In the small space now remaining to us, we can to but a few prominent points in the mass of absurdity effrontery, the repetition of stale excuses for slavery stale objections to emancipation, which are spread

He thus disposes of the lenient comparison of a story holder to a holder of stolen goods: "To steal is a crigoods in careful trust, in safe keeping, for the owner owner is inevitably and invariably present, demands his goods, i. e. himself, and the holder, refusing to F them up, is prompted by Mr. Nott to allege in excuse he is holding them from the owner for the owner's advi-

Again. "A stolen man! found on your hands! in?" house! What shall you do?" Mr. Nott takes care to say, Unloose your hold from his collar, and let him? but he says, "Do not toss him headlong from the upp most window. Take time rather to lead him deliberate down stairs, through safe passages." And when weeth at all.

Mr. Nott, with benevolent forethought, says, "Po release the slave without providing for his future conscientious highway robber requiring of the trawhom he had stripped some sufficient security that, go, he would be honest and industrious, so as not to be burden on society.

The following is Mr. Nott's method of showing that sibility for slavery, nor concern with it, nor right

"The Constitution of the United States is God for the Constitution, we are not responsible a stitution. * The slaveholding States tution. * The slavenorum to onsible, and they only are competent to sdom and skill required. * The Confidence of the Unit

& INDEPENDENT GARRISON BEECHER

I therefore respectfully ask whether

BROOKLYN, March 1, 1856. can well understand how those wh method, it seems to me, of dealing with such

pure and send to the editors the evidence these representations; and the grounds on you are for the conduct of persons living in street with you. Not only is there no implied al relation between the editors and myself, but adagain it has been stated, in the editorial columns,

not wish to enter upon this subject; but, if a do not wish is made respecting Mr. Garrison's views per statement is made respecting Mr. Garrison's views ill cheerfully use what personal influence I have with rs, to procure it an insertion in The Independen

LETTER III.

DELE SIE: I thank you for your courteous letter, bu et that it contained no answer to my inquiry whether language of *The Independent*, villifying Mr. Garrison m infide of the most degraded class," is approved by

have underscored the essential words of the slander not think that Mr. Garrison, or any of his friends, et that his foes should apply the term "infidel" rding to their tastes. It is a word of varying import, is fast losing whatever of reproach it implies ogatory terms, when habitually applied to honourable aracters, soon lose their base signification, as honour le terms, when appropriated by the base, soon cease to

of the most degraded class," is quite another thing trocious slander is published in such a way, that i laimer of responsibility can cancel, if you withhold restimony of its falsity. You know it to be false, and nd, when a spurious bill of his bank is presented, at "counterfeit," and thus destroy its powe rom an institution with which you are associate ocate of truth, you should state your knowledge or divide of trath, you should state your knowledge of eleief concerning the truth or falsity of a defamation which derives importance from your connection with its corce. Since my first letter, I have consulted some of the prominent friends of Mr. Garrison, and give this as the view, as well as my own.
Your suggestion, that Mr. Garrison's friends procur

Your suggestion, that Mr. Garrison's friends produce retificates of his character and "New Testament views," be published in The Independent, is one which, from its urce, I am inclined to treat with respect. But I do not ink it will "work." Until The Independent shall purge self of slander, it is not a proper medium of truth. Sides, Mr. G. and his friends are averse to whatever uplies acknowledgment of ecclesiastical authority. They seld into the pricette claims of Pour and of Urun and adiate the priestly claims of Rome and of Utah, and course, could not bow to any in New York. As a procal overture, however, I suggest that the editor of Independent procure certificates that he is not a slauer of the most degraded class?—and also concerning the concerning th views" of the Old Testament, particularly the tex hou shalt not bear false witness," &c.—which I doub Mr. Garrison will willingly publish in The Liberato. usider this more than an equivalent proposition, for slanderer has much more need of certificates than the

Fill you favour me with your answer as early as con-

ery truly and respectfully, pon this correspondence we remark:

The responsibility for the scandalously false and lefly, with the editors of The Independent, of whom Mr. kelf, and only heard of it at second hand.

om time to time, to define his exact relation to the paper, is still true that, to a wide extent, he is popularly re garded, not merely as a contributor, but as a conductor, and we do not think that, in a case like this, he has any light to ignore this patent fact. His name stands conspicuous in the imprint of the paper, and, in spite of any theoretical limitations of his responsibility, however often prolaimed, that name gives weight and influence to whatever ppears in its columns. The moral sanction necessarily oplied in such a use of his name involves a responsibility hich he has no right to shirk. This view of the case is the agre important from the fact, that the Editors' names do appear, while those of the "Special Contributors" are aspicuously paraded as a means of winning confidence and patronage; and it is not too much to say, that Mr. deecher's name is the attractive force which, more than anything else, serves to enlarge the circulation of The

3. The assault of The Independent on Mr. Garrison was Accedingly atrocious. If it had said that, in a theologial sense, and according to the technical theories of the lay, he was an infidel, the case would have been very different. It went beyond this, pronouncing him "an infilel of the most degraded class"—thus assailing his moral daracter in the way above all others calculated to destroy is influence and blast his reputation. The anti-slavery Professions of The Independent, and the name of Mr. Beeche its front, are the very things which serve to make the lander effective. If the same thing had been said by the Observer, it would have been attributed to the well-known Pro-slavery malignity of that paper. Seeing it in The In-Pendent, thousands will naturally say, "Garrison mus arely be a bad man, or he would not be thus denounced an anti-slavery paper with which Henry Ward Beecher s conspicuously identified."

4. It was evidently this view of the case that led "D has evidently this view of the matter, and it to call Mr. Beecher's attention to the matter, and it would seem from his letter that he fully expected Mr. B. would promptly express his disapprobation of the slander.

And this, we think, was no more than Mr. B. was bound
in h. a honour to do, and we are grieved and disappointed hat he did not do it. If we had seen D. M.'s letter betehand, we should have said—such was our confidence Mr. Beecher's manly frankness and nice sense of justice and honour—"He will not hesitate a moment in ex-pressing his disapprobation of such a venomous falsehood.

cimen of improved by the distribution of said so because we have heard him, in his own pulpit, com-

vasion of the interrogatory of "D. M.," but at his pro-

tianity. He has fallen into what I must regard as grievous errors in theology, but I cannot on that account resist the conviction that he is a Christian." The clergyman who said this does not stand alone among his brethren. There are many others who, Nicodemus like, will make the same confession in private, though they lack the courage to do

6. We cannot but hope that Mr. Beecher will yet, for his own sake, publicly declare his disapprobation of a slander, the mischivous effects of which are aggravated by his peculiar relations to its authors. Our regard for his reputation far more than our anxiety for that of Mr. Garrison induces the wish that he may do so.

KANSAS AND THE FREE COLOURED PEOPLE. MESSRS. EDITORS: In the Galveston (Texas) News, I met

with the following very fair specimen of slavedriving and slavedriven Democracy. NOT A NEGRO GOING .- The Day Book says: Ten thou-

sand white men are giving their money or going to Kansas for the "cause of freedom" for the negroes, and so little do the negroes care for what these white fools are doing for them that not one out of the 50,000 in this State and 150,000 in the other Northern States has volunteere to go and fight nor to give one cent to make Kansas free State! What a comment on the negro's estimation of "freedom"! The truth is there is not one among the 200,000 who cares a straw whether Kansas is a free State

honest; but, if so, it is at the expense of his intelligence. Free coloured men are withheld from going to Kansas by a triple chain, forged and riveted mainly by the men (if they be men) who now scoff at them for not going.

In the first place, the laws of Missouri forbid their er trance into that State, and of course subject them to be arrested in transitu, and sentenced to cruel penalties. If, at St. Louis, the civilest place of all the State, they could, in the piping time of peace, incarcerate a company of tertainment, how much more, at the present time, would the "Blue Lodges" of Jackson, Platte and Lexington, "the best of cut-throats," persecute and exterminate coloured emigrants suspected of going to bid them "face the music" of the rifle.

In the second place, the intrusive and ruffian legislators of the frontier have adopted the whole body of Missouri laws (except where they have aggravated their severity) as the Taws of Kansas; and President Pierce has prolaimed that those lav by the army, within the Territory.

Lastly, the Free State men have provided, in their Constitution, for the banishment and perpetual exclusion of free coloured persons, and this provision has been specially ratified by the popular voice. By the same instrument they have legalized for a year and a-half the residence and, I think, by inevitable consequence, the introduction of coloured men, provided they bear the brand of the slave. Such a double and deplorable violation of the fundamental rights on whose sanctity and eternal inviolability those men base their own claim to our sympathy and cooperation against the Missouri invaders is scarcely palliated by the plea that it was reluctantly con sented to as a sop to a bloodhound rabble. It is a silly as well as obscene bird that soils its own nest. How much less animosity have the barbarians evinced, and how many less murders; cowardly and cold-blooded, have they committed, in virtue of this discreditable pandering to their ferocity? But I am departing from my purpose.

The editors of the New York Day Book and the Galves on News did not think proper to notice any of the insuperable impediments to free coloured emigration to Kan as. It would not have suited their mean purpose.

It may be that these editors will be able to plead igno Ignant remark about Mr. Garrison rests, primarily and rance. It is more probable than that they will have the grace to do it. If, however, they should, I would suggest wher is not one. His relation to the paper is simply to them that there is not a coloured adult in the State at of a "Special Contributor," writing over his own called free who is not aware of the crowning indignity guature and taking no part whatever in the general con- put upon him by the free Convention and vote of the net of the paper. Of course, therefore, it would be unfair people of Kansas, and of the inhuman enactments of "the hold him accountable, in the first instance, for any vio- Missouri Ruffians "; and while they regard with deep tion of the laws of taste or of morals on the part of the and unabated interest, and with unutterable indignation liors. We give implicit credit to his statement that he the wrongs and outrages inflicted upon the beleagured id not even see the attack upon Mr. Garrison in the paper and long-suffering inhabitants of that Terrritory, they say, and, in my opinion, wisely, that in no case short of a 2 Careful as Mr. Beecher and The Independent have been, general civil war can they take a personal part in the contest. That some of them have given their money, and that more stand ready to do so, for the relief of the Free

State men, who spurn them, is known to Your obedient servant, Wayland, March 27th, 1856.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATING CONVENTION.

THE National Committee appointed by the Pittsburgh Convention, after meeting at Washington for consultation, agreed upon the following Call for the Convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 17th of June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

to the people of the United States:

The people of the United States, without regard to past The people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of slavery to the Territories, in favour of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are invited by the National Committee, appointed by the Pittsburgh Convention of the 22d of February, 1856, to send from each State three delegrates from every Conand from each State three delegates from every Con ressional District, and six delegates at large, to meet in hiladelphia, on the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States.

E. D. Morgan, New York.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Maryland. JOHN M. NILES, Connecticut. DAVID WILMOT, Pennsylvania. A. P. STONE, Ohio. WILLIAM N. CHACE, Rhode Island. JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Massachusetts. GEORGE RYE, Virginia.
ABNER R. HALLOWELL, Maine. S. LELAND, Illinois. CHARLES DICKEY, Michigan. GEORGE G. FOGG, New Hampshire A. J. Stevens, Iowa. Cornelius Cole, California. CORNELIUS COLE, CARIOTHIA:
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Vermont.
WILLIAM GROSE, Indiana.
WYMAN SPOONER, Wisconsin.
C. M. K. PAULISON, New Jersey.
E. D. WILLIAMS, Delaware.
JOHN G. FEE, Kentucky.
JAMES REDPATH, Missouri.

THE PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE for Aprilmade up of selections from the weekly issues of The Livin He will stand upon no nicely balanced theory of the Age—offers a rich treat to its numerous readers. The upon them, don't be particular as to your weapons, so they imitations and upon no nicely balanced theory of the Age—offers a rich treat to its numerous readers. The upon them, don't be particular as to your weapons, so they imitations and upon no nicely balanced theory of the Age—offers a rich treat to its numerous readers. 'limitations of human responsibility,' but with all the price of this periodical is only \$3 per annum in advance, carnestness of a noble nature he will condemn the slander Littell, Son & Co., Boston.

WE copy the following letter from The Tribune. effectually exposes the dishonesty of Mr. Clay's enemi pecuniary misfortunes to blacken his reputation :

ALBANY, Monday, March 26, 1856. number of papers, here and elsewhere, in the interes

nade against Mr. Clay's consistency, and to the inquiries of some friends the following facts were furnished by him

right by the laws of Kentucky. A relative, in dying-bequeathed to the children of Mr. Clay 22 slaves, to be held by him during his life, and at his death to go to his he slave States, slaves are made real estate for all such of Mr. Clay to emancipate the persons in question, or divest himself of that interest which, as the natural guar-dian of his children, the law has invested him with, at east until his children arrive at maturity. WILLSON MILLOR. Yours. &c.,

CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM.—A print, in the best style of

lithographic art, by Grozelier, has been published by Mr. then is Christianity? If a man can lead a life as true according to an original design by Brainard, and the porge of The Independent is approved by you? face of mobs and a corrupt public sentiment, and never ing, and will be at once recognised by those who have all without the sustaining power of Christ; why preach ful scroll-work, printed in tint. We learn that Mr the Gospel at all?' I should not know how to answer the Brainard will soon publish another group in the same

Mr. Brainard has also laid on our table a spirited like ness of Speaker Banks, by the same artist, which is also for sale as above; also a beautiful picture, by Grozelier of the Rev. M. D. Conway, the brave young Unitarian preacher of Washington, whose anti-slavery discourse we lately published. This last is for sale at the office of the Christian Inquirer, 257 Broadway.

Music.—Horace Waters has laid on our table six piece of new music, as follows: "The Blind Orphan Boy"-by T. Wood; "I Never can be Thine"—by Eliza Valentine by Valentine: "Bird's Complaint"-Song, by Benjamin Jepson; "Beyond the River"-Song, by John H. Pixley. pieces (25 cents single) are sold together for \$1. The quadrilles are arranged in a simple but effective manner from the following popular melodies: "Our boys, Jeannie Marsh," "Boquet Schottish," "Bobbing Around," "Let us Speak of a Man," "Kitty Tyrrell," Laughing Chorus," "Lily White," and an extremely lively jig. 333 Broadway.

JOSHUA COFFIN.—The early Abolitionists remember Mr. Coffin for his devotion to the anti-slavery cause, his fre or from him, but we see from the papers that the people of Newbury, Mass., lately employed him as their spokesman to present a service of silver to their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Withington. He is said to have made "an appropriate" speech on the occasion.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The last three numbers (617, 618, 619) of this work contain matter of rare interest and value from the Edinburgh Review, the London Quarterly, English weekly journals. Part 2d of "Kate Coventry" is especially welcome. Vol XII., Second Series, closed with No. 618. New York : Littell, Son & Co., 343 B'way.

THE PLACE OF MEETING .- Our readers should under tand that the hall secured for the Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society the present year is not the Chinese Assembly Room, in which the Anniversary of 1853 was held, but the City Assembly Room, a larger and far more eligible place.

Coras Bashford (Republican), under the authority of he Supreme Court of the State, has been duly installed as Governor of Wisconsin. The evidence before the Court

THE Boston Bee announces that Edward Everett, Robert

of this popular work, embracing four weekly numbers, is on our table. The contents are interesting as usual.

From our Boston Correspondent.

Dix & Edwards, 321 Broadway.

NO. CLXXXVI.

The Argument,—The Correspondent on Lions—Of the Lionine be haviour of March—He giveth way to All-Fools-Day—The Correspondent on the Protection of Fools—He differeth with Mr. Congreve—The kind of Fools he would encourage—He magnifieth his favourite game—He houndeth on the readers—But he warned them off wrong scents—He telleth the history of poor Mellen—Othe way in which he was put on to annoy the Anti-Slavery Meetings—And how he did it—Of who encountered him—And how—The Correspondent moralizeth and philosophiseth—He treateth of the Presidentomania and its victims—He defendeth the Enterprise of Boston as against that of New York—And doth justice to Attorney Hallett, &c., &c., &c. NO. CLXXXVI. Boston, March, 31, 1856.

MARCH seems to be bent on going out as well as coming deportment this time, nothing, indeed, suggestive of any hing appertaining to that emblem of Innocence, except its wool, which has been very germaine to the weather From the first look we had at his snout as he entered on the stage to the final flourish of his tail as its tuft disappears on his retiring from it, he has been as little as pos characters who proposed an Act of Parliament forbidding try, at least, this Manufacture does not yet need to be for one, if it was likely to become extinct.

But the only kind of Fools that I would encourage should be those who not only esteem themselves wise, but who are held to be such by others. Humbugs of great pith and moment, of solemn physiognomy and staid speech, of drawn-down mouths and rolled up eyes, who think President Pierce a match for the Almighty and Congress competent to repeal the Laws of the Most High. Those "Statesmanlike" men who abolished Humanity by Act of Congress and solemnly ordained that nobody should even expostulate against a big fellow licking a little one, much less interfere to hinder him, and those earned professors and godly ministers who taught that this was the Eleventh Commandment—the very purpose and object of the Mission of Christ and the Apostles There is as much difference between game of this sort and that run down by your writers of comedy, as there is between the bisons of the Prairie Desarts and the tamed and fattened deer of an English Park. On all such gigantic vermin unleash the dogs, put spurs to the horses' sides, let the welkin ring with the cheering notes of the hunting horns, and pull not rein nor call off hound until the prey be pulled down and despatched. And so with the lesser animals, that ape their betters and their biggers, and think it fine to gnaw and nibble at the Temple of Eternal Justice and to try to deface the features of her majestic

Editorial Chairs or on Lyceum platforms, who try to

ourished by thoughtless lads who told him these stories, flattered his vanity and assured him that the People really wanted to hear him and that it was only the after stimulating his propensity, would go and wait on the edges of the Meetings to egg him on by calls for him and loud applauses when he appeared. So that it was impossible for the plainest sort of speech, which was not spared towards him, to make any impression on him. He and an impression had been made upon it, to help the enemies on the outskirts create a row and dash with ridicule the effect of the Meeting.

Your late Corresponding Editor enjoys the renown of having been the mightiest hunter of this mighty boreone compared with which

"The great wild boar that had his den,
"Among the reeds of Cosa's fen
"And wasted fields and slaughtered men,
"Along Albinia's shore,"

was but a suckling—yea, " a weakling," as Charles Lamb tenderly expresses it. At any rate, it was affirmed that the person in question thus came to great promotion, Slavery Societies, that he might be lawfully empowered to deal with this foe when he threatened to lav us waste His method was a sufficiently simple one and yet effectual. He would treat Mellen with entire impartiality and give him the floor when he was fairly entitled to it, and would protect him in his right to speak against the impatience of the audience as long as he kept to the Resolutions be-Memorial), the Chairman would call him to order, and after a proper time would insist upon his taking his seat and appealing to the House. The House was always sure to sustain the Chair, and poor Mellen had sense enough to know that he must succumb, or that he would be handed over to the Secular Arm in the person of the Policeman at the door and removed from the hall of ses

What is the element of Human Nature that leads perons, not naturally inhuman, to find pleasure in stimulatlaugh at them. There was Mr. Webster, for instance Everybody, outside a very small circle in Boston, and a still smaller in New York, knew that he had no more Everett, and George Law, and Commodore Stockton, and to keep Barstow in office, in spite of the election of Bashford.

Captial Poissament is not to be restored in Wisconsin.

After the most strenuous efforts on the part of the advocates of the gallows, the bill to reëstablish the inhuman instrument has been indefinitely postponed in the Assembly.

But there is no serious proposition, that I hear of, of sending them to Bedlam, like Mellen. And then the fautors of these aspirants (those of them that have any) really think they have a chance. So that the population. The most finished designer and pattern-maker in the State, is Mr. John Mason, of Providence, a man who enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire white population, as well as those of the gallows, the bill to reëstablish the inhuman instrument has been indefinitely postponed in the Assembly. been the cause of his losing his reason, just as much as C. Winthrop, and other distinguished Whigs whose names the mistaken friends who urged Mr. Webster on his despe-C. Winthrop, and other distinguished Whigs whose names it gives, "are content with Fillmore and Donelson," and "will take the field under the American banner." rate struggle for the White House were the cause of his broken heart and death. It was sport to the one party, but it was death—or destruction—to the other. It was the great means by which the mass of mankind is to arrive at a high state of cultivation, we hope the noble example set by the Rhode Islanders will be followed by the coloured population of the above Society, and must confess that we exhibition of the above Society, and must confess that we exhibition of the above Society, and must confess that we exhibition of the above Society, and must confess that we exhibition of the above Society, and must confess that we exhibition of the above Society, and must confess that we exhibition of the above Society, and must confess that we exhibition of the above Society, and must confess that we exhibition of the above Society, and must confess that we appeared by disappointed. The characters were well sustained throughout, and some of the setting would have done to professional artists. As self-elevation is, after all, the great means by which the mass of mankind is to arrive at a high state of cultivation, we hope the noble example set by the Rhode Islanders were, or attending a cramatic which is the white the suborder. that there must be some compunctious visitings felt by those who, in the cruel thoughtlessness of youth, have helped to bring this poor fellow to his present condition, and I trust that it will lead them to seek more legitimate sources of amusement hereafter.

You will have seen that you are not to be allowed the monopoly of the Slave Trade. A Boston vessel, also, has been overhauled with an assorted cargo on board. This vessel, the name of which I cannot recal at this moment, was fitted out at this port several months ago. Our vigilant District Attorney Hallett, who was ready to bring down the whole military and civil force to secure the kidnapping of one negro in Boston, was moved sufficiently by the intelligence that was given him of this slaver, to procure a warrant and send an officer on board to see after her. Whether he saw after her or she saw after him n like a lion. There has been little of the lamb in his is not precisely known. Whether he came back with a flea in his ear, or a roll of bank bills in his pocket, is uncertain. Only it is certain that, by some process or other, he was sent back empty—as far as the Laws of the United States are concerned—and the ship went to sea. And the next we hear of her is, that she is taken on the coast of Brazil, by a Brazilian ship, with three hundred and sible like the lion as personated by Snug the Joiner at twenty slaves on board, of whom sixty died immediately, Athens. He hath been, indeed, "a most fearful wild- a hundred and eighty having been thrown into the sea on owl." But, never mind, he has flown away at last, and the Middle Passage. It has not evolved yet who was the co-morrow will give place to All-Fool's-Day, sacred to enterprising merchant who undertook this adventure, nor practical jokes and hoaxes. Oh, that this one day could yet the name of his pastor. He must be a respectable nonopolize the making of Fools! And yet why should man to have been engaged in so extensive an affair—and wish so? Would the world be half as merry a one if a plous, or he would surely have been found out. I had there should be any check to this branch of industry? always supposed that a ship could not leave a port with-Though I would not go to the length of one of Congreve's out the name of her owner being known. But I may be mistaken, as it is not to be supposed that the burning zeal the Exportation of Fools. I should leave them to the which inspired Mr. Hallett to make such superhuman operation of the natural Laws of Trade. But the Eng- exertions in the cause of a single negro could flag in that lish are accustomed to preserve their game, and hence the of two hundred and forty murdered out of fifty. To be proposed Embargo of this peculiar kind. In this counsure, the safety of the Union is not involved in this matter, and it has no very immediate bearings upon the next fostered by a protective Tariff. I should certainly go in Presidential Election. In which case he is certainly perfectly excusable not to "fash his head," as the Scotch say, about a trifle like that.

"INSPECTOR," of the New York Courier and Inquirer says that an honourable correspondence is in progress between Mr. Damrell of Massachusetts and two Southern members. SENTENCED TO DEATH.—The negro, owned by the lev. J. H. Christian, who murdered Mr. Harwood, of Charles ity County, a few days since, was tried on the 21st ult. and charles to be hung.—Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Should n'T Wonder. John Little, a fugitive slave, ho went into the Canadian woods without a dollar, raises cops the last year that will bring him \$2,400! He thinks he fill be able to "take care of himself."

RECAPTURE OF RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The three slaves

RECAPTURE OF RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The three slaves of Mr. Horace Luckett, of Londoun, who lately ran away, were recaptured near Boonsboro', Md., a day or two since, about twelve to fourteen miles from the Pennsylvania line.—Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The grand jury did not find a bill against Mr. Rust for his assault on Mr. Greeley. The Washington Star says it is not customary for the Courts to notice these "little affairs," aut leave people to settle them in their own way. Mr. Greeley ook no part in the complaint against his assailant.

A Woman Sermencen To be Hung.—At the late

A WOMAN SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—At the late session of the Lyon (Ky.) Circuit Court, Mrs. Durham was convicted of murder in the first degree. The murder, in which she was an accomplice of her husband, took place several years since near Stacker's furnace. Her husband was convicted, but escaped.

New Orleans has three coloured Methodist Episcopal churches, and three coloured local preachers, who are slaves.

Image so that it shall look like Fraud and Cruelty; down upon them, don't be particular as to your weapons, so they be honest, chase them, ferret them out, squelch them, or at any rate, send them squealing about their own business.

ANCW Orleans has three coloured methodist lepiscopan churches, and three coloured local preachers, who are slaves, churches, and three coloured methodist lepiscopan upon them, don't be particular as to your weapons, so they be honest, chase them, ferret them out, squelch them, or at any rate, send them squealing about their own business.

KIDNAPPING IN CANADA.—The American Missionary

RIGHTS OF COLOURED MEN IN THE DISTRICT OF OLUMBIA.—We find in the Boston Atlas the following letter

House of Refresentatives, Washington, March 19, 1856.

To the Editors of the Alas: My attention has just now been called to an article in the Allas, censuring me for a motion I am accused of having made in the Committee on the District of Columbia, allowing negroes to vote in the district. Allow me to say that no motion of the kind has been made by me or any one else. I think, however, you will agree with me, that if the coloured citizens of a State are taxed to sustain government, they should have a voice in the enactment of the laws which govern them. Either do not tax them, or allow them the privilege of the elective franchise.

Yours, &c. M. Trafton.

A Honnymy Tracerny The last chapter in the Ditto.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY. — The last chapter in the history of the tragedy involving the death of Stevens, clerk of the Ohio Belle, and the disappearance of the murderer, has not yet been made public in this locality. The Memphis Whig says that after the murder was committed, the man Jones, the perpetrator, was beaten and tortured inhumanly by the crew and passengers, and that he was then thrown overboard, with two heavy iron weights tied around his neck, and drowned like a dog! a dog!

A story was then gotten up and published far and wide, accounting for the disappearance of Jones by saying that he managed to elude the guard that was appointed to watch him, idmped overboard, and swam ashore. The Whig severely denounces the officers of the boat, in which we join, by permitting the barbarous act to be perpetrated. We hope all concerned in the outrage, may be severely punished.—St.

Louis Intelligencer.

Lancaster (Pa.) Express, sends us the following interesting and important extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Gen. Smith, dated May 3, 1818. Having spoken of spirituous liquors, &c., as an article of revenue and commerce, he adds as Mrs. Mary Gardner, Samuel Whiting, James B. Pierce,

MAPLE SUGAR.—The present is the commencement of

n that State there are a great number of mechanics among hem, according to the number of inhabitants, than is to be ound elsewhere. Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, blackrom approved authors are read or recited by both male and emale members.

We had the good fortune, last week, of attending a dramatic

f the other States .- B .- Liberator .

Parson Brownlow on the Virginia Democration

PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—Mr. Brownlow, in the Knoxville Whig of the 22d ult., thus gives his report of the late Virginia Democratic State Convention in Richmond:

"I am styled by Mr. Ritchie, of the Enquirer, 'the grand high priest of the Know Nothings of Tennessee,' and therefore 'authority to the brethren in Virginia.' Now, I did report, and I now repeat the report, that I called in at the sitting of the Democratic State Convention, in the African church in Richmond, where I remained until a late hour—I report that of the six hundred delegates present not less than one-third of the number were either drunk or under the influence of ardent spirits—I report that it was the most ruffian-like and disorderly assembly I ever was in—that the editor of a Lynchburg democratic paper put in nomination Hunter for the Presidency, and swore by G—d, in a public speech, that he was ready for the contest! Something like one-third of the delegation hissed him, whereupon he d—d them, and said if they were accustomed to wear broadcloth coats and clean shirts, and had never been convicted of pententiary offences, and would give him their names, he would settle with them on the coming day by the rules governing honourable men.

settle with them on the coming day by the rules governing honourable men.

Governor Floyd who made the only sensible and sober remarks I heard, stated that gentlemen need not make light of the Know-Nothing nominations at Philadelphia—that party had nominated a man both popular and conservative, whom thousands would delight to honour, and to beat him, even in the Old Dominion, the Democracy would have to work

like beavers.

"I further report that Mr. Ritchie was in that convention, and can testify that I report correctly. I hope he will copy this my last and official report.

"W. G. Brownlow, Grand High Priest, &c."

NEGRO KILLED .- Our city was thrown into a state of xcitement this morning by the appearance of a negro man pon the streets with a drawn pistol in his hands, with which

excitement this morning by the appearance of a negro man upon the streets with a drawn pistol in his hands, with which he attempted to shoot several men.

The circumstances, as we learned them, are about these: Thomas Smith, who owned the negro, had sold him to some one, and had him in one of the stores for the purpose of securing and lodging him in jail. The City Marshal caught hold of him for the purpose of securing him, but the negro got loose from him in the struggle and ran into the street, drawing at the same time a Deringer pistol, which he presented at all who attempted to arrest him.

The Marshal followed after, discharging several shots at him from a revolver, none of which took effect; then followed a long chase, in which quite a number pursued some three or four hundred yards, during which time several shots were fired by different persons from the crowd. Mr. Smith, his owner, tried to stop him on horseback hy riding him down; but he took to the fence, and, as he was climbing over, he received a shot from Mr. Smith's revolver. After this he ran some distance, when he was overtaken, upon which he presented his pistol at Mr. Tyree, and fired, the ball passing directly over his head, grazing his hair. Thereupon several persons rushed up to see him, when he presented another pistol, and defiantly bid them come on. He again ran on, when Mr. Chiles met him and bid him stop, upon which he raised his pistol to fire, when he received a shot from Mr. Chiles' revolver, which felled him instantly. His arms were then taken, which consisted of two single-barrelled pistols, a large bowle and pocket-knife, when he was placed upon a horse and brough to Dr. Twyman's office. He breathed his last before reaching the office.

He was a negro of a desperate character, and had successfully resisted two attempts to take him prior to this.

It is to be hoped that this will prove a timely warning to others who may be inclined to rebel.—Independence (Mo.) Dispatch, March 18.

UTAH AND MORMONISM.—Were it not for the absorbing i

UTAH AND MORMONISM .- Were it not for the absorbing

-In Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa., or the 24th ult., by Friends' ceremony, Dr. John B. Phillip Bohemia Manor, Maryland, to Lydia Lewis, of Ker Donations to the Tract Fund

Collected by Caroline F. Putnam, Colporteur

Mrs. Phebe Kenyon 1 00 Wm. Ellery Maxson, Thos. S. Greenman Catherine E. Farnham, 1 00 Mrs. R. Brigg,
Anthony Village, R. I.
Mrs. M. A. Bowen, A friend, Warwick, R. I. Lucy Tillinghast, Plainfield, Ct. Silas J. Matteson,
BY MRS. F. H. DRAKE:
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FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer ollections at Canterbury, N. H., by S. S. Foster,

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Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence from personal mowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.-New York

Special Hotices.

THE WORCESTER COUNTY NORTH ANTI-SLAVERY OCIETY will hold its Nineteenth Annual Meeting at Fitchburg, Fast Day, April 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing through the day and evening. Mr. Garrison and others will address the Convention. D. M. Allen, Sec'y.

PA. YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS -Upon the undersigned devolves the pleasant duty of inviting the friends of Truth, Purity, and Progress, without distinction of sect or name or nation, to attend the Fourth Annual Convocation of Progressive Friends, to be held in the Meeting house at Longwood (between Hamorton and Kennett Square) Chester Co., Pa., commencing on First day, the eighteenth of Fifth month, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and continuing as long as circumstances may seem to require-probably for thre

The Progressive Friends have no creed as the basis of ssociation. Their object is not to build up a Sect, armed with ecclesiastical power, and endowed with authority to define the boundaries of thought and restrain the freedom of speech and action, but to unite persons of every shade of theological opinion, in ONE SPIRIT OF LOVE, to "do good unto all men as hey have opportunity "; to cultivate in themselves whatsoever s pure, generous, and ennobling; to worship God in the service of Humanity; to investigate those questions of individual and social duty which the experiences of daily life and the conflicts of sects, parties, classes, and nationalities, are per petually evolving; to vindicate the primordial rights of man and plead the cause of the poor, the ignorant, the degraded and the oppressed; to testify against those systems of popular wickedness which derive their support from a false Church and a corrupt Government; to promote the cause of "pure and undefiled religion," by a firm resistance to the impositions of Church-craft and Priest-craft; to elevate the standard of public morals, by teaching men to revere, as paramount to all human codes, the law written by the finger of God in their own minds and hearts; to exemplify the spirit of Universal Bro therhood, and to proclaim the evangel of "Peace on earth, and good will to men."

All those who desire to co-operate with us, and those we epresent, in this work of beneficence and love, are earnestly nvited to meet with us, at the time and place above named. Nay, more—in the language of the Hebrew prophet, we say, Whosoever WILL, let him come."

Committee of Arrangen Joseph A. Dugdale, Sidney P. Curtis, H. M. Darlington, Rowland Johnson

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PENN AND MACAULAY.

"Speech is silver; silence is gold," says the proverb; but, the silence of Mr. Macaulay at the charges brought but, the silence of Mr. Macaulay at the charges brought but, the silence of Mr. Macaulay at the charges brought but, the silence of Mr. Macaulay at the charges brought but, the silence of Mr. Macaulay is the provential of price. The eleventh edition of Mr. Macaulay's than of price. The second mathematical multiple shows that distinction to the daughter viscounters Keith, who, in the palmy days of my young life and authorship, wrote me a note, requesting 'I would give her dear mother the gratification of knowing the authorship, wrote me a note, requesting 'I would give her dear m

stands out the cleanest of Quakers.

"In the eleventh edition of his 'History of England' (writes Mr. Dixon, of Macaulay), bearing the date of 1856, Penn still appears at the part of the maids of honour fact inconsistent with the highest character and the purest principle is proved against Penn. To make this assertion

almost every man and woman connected with the court sold its secrets or its influence. The young girls about the Queen, when they requested the Duke of Somerset to Somerset wrote to Sir Francis Warre, member for Bridgwater, asking him as a personal favour to see the parents, his early laurels and pursued at once as being a neighbour, and likely to be known to them, or to name some proper agent who might arrange the busi ness. Warre had no wish to be mixed up with the affair. He replied that it was already in proper hands—those of Bird, the town-clerk. For some unknown reason the maids of honour forbade this agent to proceed. Warre was again written to; but he refused to name a broker, on the ground that the schoolmistress was a woman of mean birth, and that the young ladies were acting at the such a point, relates in his 'History of the Suarts.' Such work as this pardon-selling rendered Brent extremely unpopular; and when James fled from Whitehall, Brent 'Pleasures of Memory.' I have the honour to be, &c. was arrested by order of the privy council. So ended the affair. So contemporary historians recorded the result. No one dreamed of connecting any other name with the transaction, until Sir James Mackintosh happened to find in a letter book, in the state paper office, the following copy of a letter:

"'Whitehall, Febry. 13, 1685-6. "'MR. PENNE: Her Majesties Maids of Honour having been guilty of, I do at their request hereby let you know that his Majesty has been pleased to give their fines to the that his Majesty has been pleased to give their fines to the in Lear; but a fit of the mumps kept me at home. said maids of honour, and therefore recommend it to Mr. Walden and you to make the most advantageous composition you can make in their behalfe. "'I'am, Sir, your humble servant,

"'SUNDERLAND."

In damaging answer to this, Mr. Dixon says: "Mackintosh's inference that Sunderland's letter was addressed to William Penn—an inference adopted by Mr. Macaulay—admits of the clearest disproof. It was written to George Penne, a man who was a pardon-broker and a gamester. After the bloody assizes, this George Penne went down to Somersetshire, entered into correspondence with the friends of persons in trouble, and sold pardons to them. Of this man's existence-of his selling pardons to the Taunton rebels—of his general character there is abundant evidence. Among the papers of the Pinney family, still preserved at Somerton Erlegh-house, is a cash-book of the period, containing this entry: "'Bristol, Sep. 1685. Mr. John Pinney is debitor to

MADAME PIOZZI.

A new edition of Mr. Dixon's life of Penn is called for, and the biographer, with a proper veneration for truth and the character of his hero, takes every pains to cleanes of the character of his hero, takes every pains to cleanes william Penn from the mud flung upon his drab by Mr. Villiam Penn from the mud flung upon his drab by Mr. Villiam Penn from the hands of Mr. Dixon, Penn the contact of the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childnood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childnood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childnood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childnood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childnood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childnood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childnood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childnood; I was bed-time, when the captain of the vessel came to him, over the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childnood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childnood; I was once in great danger of being drowned at sea. It is congregation rapidly increased; thought and the captain of the vessel came to him, and shung upon his words; and at Bedford, where he and shung upon his drab by Mr. We have thus run through the volume, quoting as build a meeting house for him. His influence among the build a meeting house for him. His influence among the build a meeting house for him. His influence among the common people was such that the Government would common people was such that the Government would build a meeting house for him. A new edition of Mr. Dixon's life of Pennis called for, and the biographer, with a proper veneration for truth and the character of his hero, takes every pains to cleanse William Penn from the mud flung upon his drab by Mr. Macaulay: from under the hands of Mr. Dixon, Penn stands out the cleanest of Quakers.

A new edition of Mr. Dixon's life of Pennis called for, and the cleanest of Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from my childhood; I was fresh from the pages of 'Boswell's Johnson' from the pages of 'Boswell's Joh 1856, Penn still appears as the pardon-broker who accepted an infamous commission from the maids of honour —as the agent employed to seduce Kiffin—as endeavouring to persuade the Prince of Orange to support the declaration of indulgence—as a tool of the Jesuits—and as trying to corrupt the fellows of Magdalen. Not a word is withdrawn. No charge is softened. All proofs of mistake are overlooked. In the third and fourth volumes of the 'History of England' the same principle of incessant the foreign guests, each in his own language, with accusation prevails. Every reference to Penn is accomfamiliarity and precision. She took great pains to draw tion which was on the chimney-piece. 'I drank it and the chimney-piece to Penn is accomfamiliarity and precision. She took great pains to draw tion which was on the chimney-piece. 'I drank it and the chimney-piece to Penn is accomfamiliarity and precision. She took great pains to draw tion which was on the chimney-piece. 'I drank it and the chimney-piece to Penn is accomfamiliarity and precision. She took great pains to draw tion which was on the chimney-piece. 'I drank it and the chimney-piece to Penn is accomfamiliarity and precision. She took great pains to draw tion which was on the chimney-piece. 'I drank it and the chimney-piece to Penn is accomfamiliarity and precision. dalous'—his life as 'unfavourable to moral purity'—his word as 'a falsehood.' Yet, from first to last, not one fact inconsistent with the highest character and the purest discretion neither natural nor national. Mrs. Piozzi was, is worthy of Sydney Sm principle is proved against Penn. To make this assertion clear, I must rely upon the whole case as it stands in the four volumes of Mr. Macaulay's 'History of England.'"

Mr. Dixon takes these charges one by one, and one by one demolishes them: at the touch of his pen the bubbles—of dirtiest soap and water—are broken:

"The first accusation is the most serious. When the Duke of Monmouth arrived at Taunton, he found the town already pledged to his cause. A set of royal standards had been wrought at the public expense, by the daughters of some of the chief families in the place. The ceremony of presenting these standards was one of the most important acts of the rebellion. At the head of a procession, the schoolmistress carried the emblems of royal power—the Bible and the sword; and the royal one of the literary aspirants who formed her entourage at the school of the most affection, during the whole evening, the object of the most affection, during the whole evening, the object of the most affection, during the whole evening, the object of the most affection, during the whole evening, the object of the most affection, at attention from her daughter, and of admiring curiosity to the company. Both as guest and as mother she appeared not a little excited by her happy position. I have since bad the honour up to the present moment of enjoying the friendship of one of her surviving and highly accomplished daughters. I take this opportunity to enter my protest in your columns against those habits of careless assertion, derogatory gossip about distinguished characters, living or dead, in whom the world takes an interest; in this instance, the reproaches aimed at the daughters of each provide the company. Both as guest and as mother she attention from her daughter, and of admiring curiosity to the company. Both as guest and as mother she attention from her daughter, and of admiring curiosity to the company. Both as guest and as mother she attention from her daughter, and of admiring curiosity to the company. Both as guest during the whole evening, the object of the most affectionprocession, the schoolmistress carried the emblems of royal power—the Bible and the sword; and the royal banner was presented to the duke as to their sovereign. Monmouth assumed the title of king, set a price upon James's head, and proclaimed the parliament, then sitting at Westminster, a treasonable convention, to be pursued with war and destruction. Such a series of public acts who had been dandled on the knees of the great Censor might have imbibed prejudices from one whose dogmas were considered as 'truths divine.' Signor Piozzi was, by high a mean of illustriant described by high a mean of the literary aspirants who formed her entourage at Streatham, among whom the most acrimonious was Dr. Johnson and 'little Queeny,' and her co-heiress sisters who had been dandled on the knees of the great Censor might have imbibed prejudices from one whose dogmas were considered as 'truths divine.' Signor Piozzi was, with war and destruction. Such a series of public acts were considered as truths divine. Signor Fiozzi was, might very well rouse the vengeance of a more amiable prince than James. The insanity cost Monmouth his head, and erected a gibbet for hundreds of his unhappy la chemise du cœur, he applied his experience with the head, and experience with the princet results and head as the land of the princet results and head as the land of th partisans. The poor school-girls had taken a prominent part in the rebellion; and when the day of retribution of the demesnes of the ancient house of Salusbury in came, the law was against them. The fault was the fault Wales, which are at present in the possession of his of their friends, and the punishment awarded fell on their friends. The price of their pardons was given to the maids of honour. It is to be remembered that the sale

So should desert in arts be crowned! So should desert in arts be crowned!

of pardons was in that age a regular business. From On the return of Mr. and Mrs. Piozzi from a long visit the king in his closet to the link-boy or porter at his gate, almost every man and woman connected with the court sold its secrets or its influence. The young girls about the Queen, when they requested the Duke of Somerset to get the affair of the pardons arranged for them, had no conception of the horrid wickedness of this brokerage.

Sometiment to Streaman, and, shortly account the secret was a supplied to the pardons arranged for them, had no conception of the horrid wickedness of this brokerage.

Sometiment to Streaman, and, shortly account the secret was a supplied to the stream once once became the Temple of the Muses, though another race of votaries had sprung up, and another conception of the horrid wickedness of this brokerage. an habitué of the groves of Clapham, where he gathered

> Those best of passions, love and fame; for, ere the young resident co-heiress had attained her fifteenth year, Mr. Rogers had made a formal proposition for her hand and fortune. She answered the proposition by a portrait worthy of-H. B., and was tapped on the cheek for her espieglerie by the old dramatist, Arthur Murphy, with the observation that she was 'a saucy girl.'

The heart that has truly loved never forgives, But as truly hates on at the close. mean birth, and that the young ladies were acting at the time under her orders. A proper agent was, however, at hand. Brent, who was a popish lawyer, and a broker in pardons—as many entries in the 'Secret Service of Charles II. and James II." prove—undertook the commission. He employed Crane of Bridgwater, as his local agent; and they arranged the business with the friends of the poor girl, as Oldmixon, the best of authorities on appeal. Considering the intimacy of Rogers at the mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Piozzi, it is extraordinary that wheth level logical is a truly lates on at the close. Some fifty or sixty years afterwards the venerable poet pleaded the same cause to a young nymph who was not an heiress, and was answered through the same pencilled medium from whose protographic truth there was no appeal. Considering the intimacy of Rogers at the mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Piozzi, it is extraordinary that no allusion is made to it in the 'Table Talk'; perhaps it

> "SYDNEY MORGAN." SAMUEL ROGERS'S TABLE TALK. From The London Leader.

WE resume our notice of this pleasant volume, and may begin by some theatrical glimpses:

"I saw Garrick act only once—the part of Ranger in The Suspicious Husband. I remember that there was a great crowd, and that we waited long in a dark passage of the high misdemeanour they have of the theatre, on our way to the pit. I was then a little

"Before his going abroad, Garrick's attractions had much decreased; Sir William Weller Peys said that the pit was often almost empty. But, on his return to England, people were mad about seeing him; and Sir George Beamont and several others used frequently to get admis sion into the pit before the doors were opened to the public, by means of bribing the attendants, who bade them 'be sure, as soon as the crowd rushed in, to pretend to be in a great heat, and to wipe their faces, as if they

had just been struggling for entrance.'
"Jack Bannister told me that, one night, he was behind words, 'O fool, I shall go mad!' absolutely thrilled him.

"Garrick used to pay an annual visit to Lord Spencer at Althorp; where, after tea, he generally entertained the company by reading scenes from Shakspeare. Thomas Grenville, who met him there, told me that Garrick would steal anxious glances at the faces of his audience, to per-"'Bristol, Sep. 1685. Mr. John Pinney is debitor to money pd Geo. Penne, Esq., for the ransom of my Bror. Aza. August, 1685.

"Aza Pinney was one of the persons compromised with Monmouth. The entry relating to this ransom was found, some years ago, by Mr. Roberts, and was published by him in his 'Life of Monmouth.' The entry spoke for itself. Here was a 'Mr. Penne'—a pardon-broker, found in Somersetshire at the close of the assizes, actually engaged in selling pardons. Time, place, occupation—

found it necessary to retire for awhile, I advised him to make Holyrood House his refuge: there he could have LADY MORGAN desires (says the London Athenaum) to add her testimony against the carcless reporting of "The Table-Talk of Rogers," as the following lively note will show. We are delighted to receive this fresh proof of the show. We are delighted to receive this fresh proof of the show. We are delighted to receive this fresh proof of the show. Singularly enough we have but few of the numerou good things uttered by Sidney Smith; here are two, both

occasions, Colonel Gurwood gave me this instance. He was once in great danger of being drowned at sea. It was now, at length, free to pray and exhort was bed-time, when the captain of the contract of the co

these too we may steal a passage.

The great Grecian was seldom witty, but the following is worthy of Sydney Smith or Charles Lamb : "He said that every man ought to marry once.

observed that every man could not afford to maintain a for the presidency of Congress did not obtain the majority, family. 'Oh,' replied he, 'pap is cheap.'"

and Mr. Banks has carried the day. Very interesting it is to all of us who have toiled painfully, and not without some humiliation, over Thucydides

to learn that a Porson

And it speaks for his modesty and wisdom-in this ase synonymous—that

"He was a great reader of translations, and never wrote a note on any passage of an ancient author without first carefully looking how it had been rendered by the different translators."

It is amusing, though not surprising, to learn that Porson sent Thomas Taylor (the Platonist) several emen-dations of Plato's text for his translation; but "Taylor, from his ignorance of the Greek language, was unable to use them." People who have puzzled over Taylor's translations may now understand why they were puzzled. While on this subject of translation, it may be worth recording that Rogers once asked Porson how long it would take him to translate the Riad literally correctly.

The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta. The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta. The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta. The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta. The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta. The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta. The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta. The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta. The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta. The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta. The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta. The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta. The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta The answer was "et least ter green" Plantish rysta The control of the control of the control of the control of the case of the control of t into English prose. The answer was, "at least ten years."

THE LAST HEADS OF TEMPLE-BAR.

[From a Lecture by Mr. Peter Cunningham.] I HAVE known two persons who had seen the "grinning

nonours" of Temple-bar—one was a lady, the other a gentleman. She was Mrs. Black, the wife of the learned ditor of the Morning Chronicle newspaper, and sister o that engraver and publisher whose admiration of Stothard was the means of giving us the glorious engravings of the Canterbury Pilgrims. She belonged to a larger class of adies than those commemorated by the poet who never tell their love—she belonged to that class of ladies who never tell their ages. Now she is no more I will own that my dear friend always appeared to me and to my brothers awfully old. Her dress added to the appearance of age. Her milliner's bill seriously affected (when past sevents) the figures of her hydroged. She delighted in seventy) the finances of her husband. She delighted in had left it. wearing old flannel dresses, and still older fantastic flannel "Good h aps. Still more did she delight in purchasing and secreting new and expensive caps, gowns and bonners. The Gerolsteinese then related that the Know-Nothings had prevented their establishing themselves in America, and had driven them out in the most brutal manner, upon onstant. I remember her additionally with pleasure, pecause her envied power of distributing daily two free orders of admission to each of the London theatres—to ay nothing of her particular liking for me-enabled me o see that really great actor—my friend, your friend, who as sought in Sherborne that lettered retirement which Garrick sought at Hampton and Kemble at Lausanne, May he long enjoy it. I shall not readily forget the time when I first heard that my dear old friend Mrs. Black had seen what to me (as a boy) appeared so thrilling a sight. I was in Westminster Abbey, in the dusk, when every verger and subverger had disappeared. I was a boy of seven—barely seven—Sir Francis Chantrey and my father were erecting that fine statue of Francis and innocent love for historical association which I have ever cherished, and which I shall cultivate and enjoy, was even then strong within me. Before the headless effigy of King Henry V. (in the chapel of the Confessor, then twilight lighted), my father again suddenly stopped (we had seen all that was interesting in the Abbey, for no common man-was my conductor). He told the boy of adding mysteriously, as if to frighten us, that old Mrs. Black had seen, when a girl, human heads fixed on spikes on Temple-bar. We were both silent. My elder brother now no more, who has left behind him an historical name) looked with wonder at me; not, I fear, from, at that age, any horror at such public exhibitions, but from wonder at our knowing a person thus privileged. We resolved on asking her about the bar as she had recollected We asked-rather he asked, and I looked up askingly She took us aside, and said (still in the mysterious mop

She took us aside, and said (still in the mysterious mop of flannels), "Don't ask me, boys. Why do you ask me?" We then told her, and without any parade of telling the story she had to relate, "Boys, I recollect the scene well! I have seen on that Temple-bar, about which you ask, two human heads—men's heads—traitors' heads—spiked on iron poles. There were two. I saw one fall. Women shrieked as it fell; men, I have heard, shrieked; one woman near me fainted. Yes, I recollect seeing human heads upon Templa her." The other person who remains

secret of so wide and so durable a popularity lay. They were compelled to own that the ignorant multitude had judged more correctly than the learned, and that the despised little book was really a masterpiece. Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of allegorists as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakspeare the first of dramatists. Other allegorists have shown equal ingenuity, but no other has ever been able to touch the heart, and to make

that he would throw up the window, in the middle of the night, and contradict the watchman who was calling the hour.

"When his physician advised him to 'take a walk upon an empty stomach,' Smith asked, 'Upon whose?'"

Of the Iron Duke there are a few anecdotes; this is worth quoting:

"Of the Duke's perfect coolness on the most trying occasions, Colonel Gurwood gave me this instance. He was once in great derivations objects of terror, of pity, and of love.

It may be doubted whether any English dissenter had suffered more severely under the penal laws than John Bunyan. Of the twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restoration, he had passed twelve in confinement. He still persisted in preaching, but, that he might preach, he was under the necessity of disguising himself like a carter. He was often introduced into meeting through back doors, with a smock frock on his back and a whip in his hand. If he had thought only of his own passed the penal laws than John Bunyan. Of the twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restoration, he had passed twelve in confinement. He still persisted in preaching, but, that he might preach, he was under the necessity of disguising himself like a carter. He was often introduced into meeting through back doors, with a smock frock on his back and a whip in his hand. If he had thought only of his own passed the penal laws than John Bunyan. Of the twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restoration, he had passed twelve in confinement. He still persisted in preaching, but, that he might be more severely under the penal laws than John Bunyan. Of the twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restoration, he had passed twelve in confinement. He still persisted in preaching, but, that he might be more the penal laws than John Bunyan. Of the twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restoration, he had passed twelve in confinement. He still persisted in preaching the penal laws than John Bunyan. Of the twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restorati many tituits as our conscience will justify; there are more, but the reader must seek them in the volume itself.

To these recoiler tions of Roccord and the volume itself. Lady Coventry (the blind Lord Coventry), Sir Lucas
Pepps, Lord Cochrane (the hero of the day), the Hon.
Miss Elphinston Mercer (now Countess Flahaut Baroness
Miss Elphinston Mercer (now Countess Flahaut Baroness

To these recollections of Rogers are added some recollections of Porson, given by Dr. Maltby to the editor; from these too we may steal a passage,

willingly have bestowed in him some manifest of willingly have bestowed in him some manifest of these recollections of Rogers are added some recollections of Porson, given by Dr. Maltby to the editor; from the felt assured that the professor of the second state of

AMERICAN POLITICS.

CHARIVARI, the French Punch, gives us the following ing burlesque of American matter Thank God, things have turned out in America better than we feared; the Know-Nothings have been conquered on the parliamentary battle field; their candidate

This Mr. Banks is a black man from Massachusetts and his election is attributed to the effect produced by Uncle Tom. Some persons here, who pretend to know "confessed to me and the present Bishop of Durham (Maltby) that he knew comparatively little of Thucydides—that, when he read him, he was obliged to mark with a negro to the presidency of Congress would have been impossible to the presidency of Congress would have been impossible to the presidency of Congress would have been impossible to the presidency of Congress would have been impossible to the presidency of Congress would have been impossible to the presidency of Congress would have been impossible to the presidency of Congress would have been impossible to the presidency of Congress would have been impossible to the presidency of Congress would have been impossible to the presidency of Congress would have been impossible to the presidency of the presid —that, when he read him, he was obliged to mark with a pencil, in almost every page, passages which he did not understand."

negro to the presidency of Congress would have been impossible; public opinion would not have permitted it, understand."

whose virtues, long services, and unalterable attachment to his master have rendered him worthy to figure in senti mental comedies.

Several months had passed and the Prince was still unable to console himself for the departure of his four hundred subjects, and every morning he tore his hair in despair and asked his faithful William what was to be

The aged William supported his master by his savings, but it became more and more difficult every day.

You can judge, then, of the joy of the Prince and his valet, when, one day, they saw the four hundred Gerol-

steinese entering the Principality in as good order as they "Good heavens! what is it? what is the matter? what has happened?"

very rarely more than once a year. Her health was excellent, and her exercise up and down her rooms was Their ranks were full. Of the four hundred emigrant only two were missing, whom the Know-Nothings had

In spite of this little occurrence, the Prince of Gerol-

Havre to march upon Paris and reduce us all under their sway; and M. Proudhomme, who is too haughty, and too full of dignity to live under the yoke of a foreigner, had

already packed his trunks to expatriate himself. This was perhaps carrying precaution too far, but the Assemblée Nationale is not in the habit of sparing the nerves of its readers. However, the parliamentary check seven and the boy of eleven the story of Henry V., the story of the missing head of the hero of Agincourt. On our way home he enumerated several political executions, There is another party in the United States, very dangerous certainly, but which has not given any sign of life contest for the election of a president of Congress. I refer to the Free-Love party, which pretends to abolish all marriage, civil or religious. Why did they not have a candidate? Have they joined the Know-Nothings? The Univers, which discovered this party, will give us, we hope, some light upon the subject.—New York Musical World Translation.

Gleanings from Foreign Onblications.

It is said that Lord Brougham lately, in a playful mood, wrote the following epitaph on himself:

Here, reader, turn your weeping eyes,
My fate a useful moral teaches;
The hole in which my body lies
Would not contain one-half my speeches.

At length critics condescended to inquire where the ecret of so wide and so durable a popularity lay. They had divided his beard. The government of the Two were compelled to own that the ignorant multitude had conduct, which is no other than that of discouraging the one child. The number of dresses

parties who are given to change." parties who are given to change."

—GROSS IMPOSTURE.—The Siècle announces that three "Oraisons," or religious writings, recently printed at Bordeaux, and represented to possess miraeulous virtues, have just been forwarded to that journal. The first, it says, bears the declaration that "it was found in the Holy Sepulchre, and that whoever carries it about his person shall be preserved from sudden death, from the plague, and from death by fire"; the second is stated to have been "found at the Holy Sepulchre of Jesus Christ by a priest after having said the holy mass, enveloped in a piece of linen," and it is alleged "that whoever carries it on him need not fear the plague, or to be condemied unpriest after having said the holy mass, enveloped in piece of linen," and it is alleged "that whoever carries it on him need not fear the plague, or to be condemned unjustly, or to die without confession, or to be falsely accused; also that, if possessed by a demon, it will drive him away; and, lastly, that it will cause our Lady of Assistance to appear to him three hours before his death"; and the last, the most wonderful of all, is stated to have been "miraculously found at Jerusalem through the intervention of Our Lord Jesus Christ, written in his own hand in letters of gold, on a piece of linen, and signed by the sign of the Cross"; and it is stated to be "explained by an orphan seven years of age, who never spoke in his life"; but it is not mentioned what specific virtues the wearing of it may possess. The Siècle blames the "gross imposture" of such publications.

——Pomps and Vanities of Dust.—An account of the piece of linen, and signed by the sign of the question of the life of the promise of the life of the promise of the life of the parts in which the life of the parts in which the life of the parts in which the life of the life of the promise of the life of the parts in which the life of the life of the parts in which the life of the li

imposture "of such publications.

——Pomps and Vanthes of Dust.—An account of the late Duke of Norfolk's funeral appeared in the papers in all the mournful pomp of type. A sad mummy: a spectacle for a death's-head to grin at. A very simple, very foolish man was his late grace, and here he is escorted to the dusty grave with all the ceremonious state of heraldry. There walked Rouge Croix, in the person of Mr. Planché, the author of the Fellow Dwarf, and other graceful burlesques; there followed Bluemantle, Portcullis, and other personages—all in place in the middle ages, but in these days of railway and electric telegraphs, surely little better than solemn Tom Noddies. Moreover, in the procession was his Grace's charger! We never heard of the military prowess of the Duke of Norfolk; and therefore presume that his charger was always kept on the peace military prowess of the Duke of Norfolk; and therefore presume that his charger was always kept on the peace establishment. We know no one, always save and except the undertakers, who can profit by such shows got up for such departed nobodies. The Duke of Norfolk once, and once only, distinguished himself; becoming by one speech, the most popularly ridiculous man in England. Why was not this event of his life illustrated at his funeral? Why, after this charger on four legs, was there not borne a charger of another sort; namely, a charger filled with curry-powder?—Lland's Weeklu. curry-powder ?- Lloyd's Weekly.

Uncle Tom. Some persons here, who pretend to know America thoroughly, assure us that before the publication of the romance of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the election of a negro to the presidency of Congress would have been impossible; public opinion would not have permitted it though slavery does not exist in the Northern States. But this question is of very little importance to us Europeans. What concerns us is the defeat of the Know-Nothings. One cannot tell what would have happened if their candidate had obtained the presidency of Congress. It is well known how menacing is the aspect of this party to the future of the welfare of Europe. Our journals have often expressed their alarm on this subject. The Know-Nothings are ferocious, half-savage, they have taken as their motto: "America for the Americans," and they not only reject all European influence on American affairs, but deny to the emigrants of the Old World the right to establish themselves upon the American Continent. They are on the watch for all who disembark, and force them by all kinds of ill-treatment to betake themselves again to the sea.

This is what happened lately to the inhabitants of the Principality of Geroldstein.

These unfortunates, by a sudden vagabond fancy, associated themselves together to the number of four hundred, and emigrated to America, leaving their Prince with no other subject than his old valet, the faithful William, whose virtues, long services, and unalterable attachment to bis master have rendered him worth to firm and the produced by were permitted to to take this pathetic and affectionate farewell of their beatting the interest of his congregation, they were permitted to take this pathetic and affectionate farewell of their beatting the transfer have rendered him worth the former next the congregation, they were permitted to take this pathetic and affectionate farewell of their beatting to the city. earnest request of his congregation, they were permitted to take this pathetic and affectionate farewell of their be-

Curious Geological Discovery .- The new dock at West Hartlepool, which is approaching rapidly towards completion, has, in its progress, revealed several facts of great geological interest. Beneath the mud, sand, and silt of the "pool" or slake—which has extended considerably beyond its present boundary—there exists the remains of an ancient forest, with its timber, trees, and other plants, as they grew and decayed on the spot, forming an acomulation of vegetable matter of considerable thickness. In this, besides the hazel nuts in great number and perfection, we are not surprised to find the antlers and harde portions of the stag—the hart of olden time; portions of the skull of an ox have also been found. The level of this forest is now nearly that of low water, consequently below the present sea drainage. Beneath the forest is the blue clay (the earth in which the trees grew), there is a thick bed of clay, sand, silt and gravel—having numerous embedded boulders of water-worn stones, many of them of several tons weight. The whole bed is the well-known "alluvium," "diluvium," or "drift" spread over the country, beneath the soil and above the stone. In criting country, beneath the soil and above the stone. In cutting the timber pond at the north-west angle of the new dock which is entirely in this "drift," a portion of the tusk o

In spite of this little occurrence, the Prince of Gerol. Stein, in his joy at the recovery of his subjects, blesses the Know-Nothings; but he is the only man in Europe who is thus disposed toward them, saving always, be it understood, the faithful William. It is a singular circumstance, and worthy of remark, that these same Know-Nothings, who will not allow Europeans at any rate to set foot near them, have the presumption to wish to guide and rule Europe.

M. Proudhomme believes firmly, on the faith of the Assemblée Nationale, his favourite journal, that if their candidate had received a majority in Congress an army of Know-Nothings would immediately have embarked for Havre to march upon Paris and reduce us all under their sway; and M. Proudhomme, who is too haughty, and too full of dignity to live under the voke of a fermioner had to the tusk of an elephant was discovered some days ago. The fragment, which is about eighteen inches long, is of that end which has been embedded in the jaw, and exhibits all the ordinary characteristics of such a specimen. This is the first instance within our knowledge of the remains of elephants being found in the county of Durham, but, curious as it is, it should not, as a matter of scientific investigation, excite in us any feelings of surprise, inasmuch as this same "drift" has, in various localities on the tusk of an elephant was discovered some days ago. The fragment, which is about eighteen inches long, is of that end which has been embedded in the jaw, and exhibits all the ordinary characteristics of such a specimen. This is the first instance within our knowledge of the remains of elephants being found in the county of Durham, but, curious as it is, it should not, as a matter of scientific investigation, excite in us any feelings of surprise, inasmuch as this same "drift" has, in various localities on the Yorkshire coast, produced portions of the tusk of an elephant was discovered some daysago.

In the faith of the Know-Nothings, who will not allow curious as it is, it sh

-THE ART OF PREACHING. -There is much in commo —The Art of Preaching.—There is much in common between the tragic actor and the popular preacher; but while the actor's power is generally the result of a studied elocation, the preacher's is almost always native. A teacher of elocution would probably say that the manner of Chalmers, Guthrie, or of Caird was a very bad one; but it suits the man, and no other would produce a like impression. In reading the most effective discourses of the greatest preachers we are invariably disappointed. be the stitis the man, and no other would produce a like impression. In reading the most effective discourses of the greatest preachers, we are invariably disappointed. We can see nothing very particular in those quotations from Chalmers which are recorded as having so overwhelmingly impressed those who heard them. It was manner that did it all. In short, an accessory, which in England is almost entirely neglected, is the secret of Scotch effect. Nor is it any degradation from an orator's genius to say that his power lies much less in what he says than how he says it. It is but saying that his weapon can be wielded by no other hand than his own. Manners makes the entire difference between Macready and the poorest stroller that murders Shakspeare. The matter is the same in the case of each. Each has the same thing to say; the enormous difference lies in the manner in which he says it. The greatest effects recorded to have been produced by human language have been produced by things which, in merely reading them, would not have appeared so very remarkable. Hazlitt tells us that nothing so lingered on his ear as a line from Home's "Douglas," as spoken by young Betty:

"And happy, in my mind, was he that died."

The control of the co

lined with ermine. On the table the child's coperiod of teething, in this instance made of a ball for the rattle being hollowed from the state plaything alone cost 600f. Near it; an amber necklace, with a small gold medalic centre, on which the Archbishop of Paris had penediction."—Cor. London Herald.

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